BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

J. D. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 10.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 23, 1853.....NO. 16.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion		$ 50
Do. do. 2 insertions		75
Do. do. 3 do		1 00
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Do. do. 6 do renewed weekly		12 00
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853. 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.,
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

B. F. GRADY,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, and other produce.
☞ Office at the Store of Messrs. Grady & Monk, North Water Street.
Nov. 1, 1853 50-3t—9-tf

MILES COSTIN,
COMMISSION Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.
REFERS TO
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. PARSLEY, Esq., President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

J. M. ROBINSON.
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

GABRIEL HOLMES,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C.
All business entrusted to him will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
☞ Office at the Cape Fear Bar, North Water Street.
Nov. 25th, 1853 12-tf

G. W. CROOM,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C., respectfully informs Makers and Dealers in the above articles, that he will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him, and solicits a share of public patronage, pledging himself to use every proper effort to deserve it.
June 18th, 1853 244-tf

INSPECTORS NOTICE.
THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and countrymen that he was elected INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES at June Court, and would be very thankful for their patronage, promising to transact business with fidelity and to the best of his ability.
July 1, 1853. [43-tf] PATRICK H. HAND.

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 24, '53. 9-tf

J. M. ROBINSON.
Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,
IS JUST receiving his fall supply of *warranted* Saws, Axes, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table, Cutlery, heavy plated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a FULL ASSORTMENT of the *best* of Builders' Hardware; Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superior quality; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c. [Dec. 2, 1853. 13

THE LARGEST SILK, RIBBON, AND TRIMMING HOUSE IN NEW YORK.
THOMAS G. STEARNS, importer and jobber of SILKS, MILLINERY, and FANCY GOODS at nett cash prices, (time granted by adding interest,) 162 Broadway, N. Y., has now in store and is daily receiving and offering at the Lowest Prices, a complete assortment of Goods in his line, comprising all the various styles and designs, consisting of **Black and Fancy Silks, Marcellies, Florences, Shawls, Trimmings, Bonnet Ribbons, Taffetas and Satin Ribbons, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Embroideries, French and English Crapes, Crape Lisses, Silk Cravats, Gloves of all Kinds, Silk Lace Mitts, Barèges, Laces, White Goods, Hosiery, L. C. Hdkfs.**
The undersigned would invite Merchants from the North, South, East, and West, when in the city to favor him with a call and examine his stock before purchasing.
THOMAS G. STEARNS, 162 Broadway,
Between Liberty street and Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Dec. 30, 1852. 17-1y

AT REDUCED PRICES!
RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.
EDWARD K. TRYON,
134 *No 2nd Street, Philadelphia,*
MANUFACTURER and Importer of RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, PISTOLS, SHOT POUCHES, RIFLE-LOCKS, and materials for Gun-Makers' use.
Dealers will find it to their interest to examine qualities and prices of my goods before purchasing elsewhere.
July 15, 1853. 45-6m

NOTICE.
THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his town and country friends for the liberal patronage he has received from them for the past year, and would respectfully inform them that he has just returned from the North with his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which he is now receiving, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. He has on hand the following among other articles:

20 bbls. Whiskey;	20 bags Coffee;
10 " Rum;	10 bbls. Pork;
5 firkins Butter;	20 boxes Cheese;
20 bbls. Sugar, different grades;	
50 " Flour, fine and super;	
50 bags extra family Flour;	

Wines, Brandy, Gin, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Indigo, Nutmegs, Mess Beef, Mackerel, Shoes, Spun Yarn, Fancy Prints, Flannels, Winter Goods for pants, Cutlery, Crockery, Sheeting, Shirting, Blankets, Buckets, Brooms, Soap, Candles, &c., and many other articles too tedious to mention. Don't forget to call at the old stand, Market-street, in front of the Carolina Hotel. THOS. C. CRAFT.
Wilmington, Sept. 10th, 1852.

CARRIAGES.
WE have opened a branch of our Carriage establishment at this place, and shall keep an assortment of the various kinds constantly on hand.
We are agents for Dunlap's celebrated carriages, and shall keep an assortment of them on hand, and any description that we do not have will order as wanted.
In our absence, Mr. J. J. Conoley or W. J. Cornwall will take pleasure in showing them.
All work sold by us, warranted to do good service.
DIBBLE & BROTHERS.
March 10th, 1853. 27-1y.

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ORDERED by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this road to-day:
Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.
Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.
Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. } 2-tf
September 6th, 1853. }

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to repeal an Act passed at the session of 1848-'9, entitled an "Act to extend the limits of the town of Wilmington, and for other purposes." Also for an act to incorporate the said town into a city.
Dec. 2d, 1853. 76-1t—14-3t

75 DOZEN UMBRELLAS.
I HAVE just received my fall supply of Umbrellas, Blue, Black and Green, American and Scotch Ginghams, all sizes, from 22 to 26 inches; 5 doz. Silk Umbrellas, from 20 to 24 inches. Also, a few large Buggy Umbrellas, black and brown. My Umbrellas are manufactured to order, and I can warrant them to be superior to any others sold in this market. Inspection invited. C. MYERS,
Sept. 29.] No. 1 Granite Row.

TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow, by WESSEL & EILERS.
Sept. 1st, 1853. 52-tf

General Notices.

NOTICE.
ON Saturday, 31st inst., will be sold, at the Court House in Kenansville, Duplin county, FIFTEEN LIKELY NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children—belonging to the Estate of the late Col. JOHN E. HUSSEY. Six months credit will be given, purchasers giving bond with approved security.
J. B. HUSSEY, Commissioner.
Kenansville, Dec. 2d, 1853 13-ts

$10 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 11th inst., his negro woman ANNE. She is a bright mulatto, and may try to pass as a free woman and make her escape to a free State. She took off with her several fine dresses.
I will pay a further reward of $10 for proof sufficient to convict any person of harboring her or aiding her to escape.
ALEX'R McMILLAN.
Dondarroch, Robeson Co., N. C., Nov. 22.—13-4t.

DENTISTRY.
DR. T. B. CARR has returned from the North with a largely increased stock of Teeth, Instruments, &c. Having consulted many eminent Dentists, he has perfect confidence in the superiority of Allen's Patent mode of inserting teeth with artificial gums. Full sets inserted immediately after the extraction of the teeth, and remodelled after the gums have healed without additional charge. They can be worn without pain, and removed from the mouth by the wearer, and are cleaner and stronger than teeth inserted in any other way, and are warranted to give perfect satisfaction. All other operations performed in the most approved manner. Reference to individuals in this place now wearing teeth with the patent improvement.
Oct. 7, 1853. 5-tf

CHEAP STORE.
PETER SMITH respectfully informs the public that he continues the *Retail business* at his *Store on Market Street*, where he has just received a FRESH SUPPLY of GOODS, which he will sell cheap, and would be thankful for a share of public patronage.
The following articles comprise a portion of his stock:

Sugar;	Willow-ware;		Pepper;
Coffee;	Coopers' ware;		Alspice;
Molasses;	Stone ware;		Nutmegs;
Salt;	Crockery do;		Cloves;
Flour;	Wire Sifters;		Mace;
Lard;	Dry Measures;		Ginger, and
Butter;	Scrub Brushes;		Essences;
Meal;	Whitewash do;		Olive Oil;
Potatoes;	Paint do;		Castor do;
Corn;	Shoe do;		Harlem do:
Peas;	Hair do:		British do:
Peanuts;	Shaving do:		Painkiller and
Pork;	Razors;		Toothache
Poultry;	Do. Straps:		Medicine:
Eggs, &c.:	Boxes &c.:		Segars and

all kinds of Snuff and Tobacco.
In addition to the above, he has a number of other articles, such as Calicoes, Shirtings, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c., &c., suitable for the Farmer and others.
March 4th, 1853 26-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with an unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
Feb. 13, 1853—23-tf] JAMES McCLARANAN.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.
THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found **Rockaways, Barouches, Dunhams, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.** Also, **Harness** of all kinds.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.
N. B. **Repairing** done at short notice, and in the neatest and best manner. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1852 43-tf

$50 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber in August last, his negro man PLEMMING. Said negro is about 27 years old, is tall and likely; and is probably lurking somewhere between the Cove on the Cape Fear and Mr. H. Beatty's, on Black River, where he is well known. He formerly belonged to Mr. Augustus Miller, and afterwards to Dr. Buie, Bladen county, from whom the subscriber pur chased him.
The above reward of fifty dollars will be paid for his delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I can get him again. JOSEPH GREEN.
Robeson's P. O., Brunswick co., Nov. 4th. 9-tf

$150 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, his Negro men, JOHN and TOBEY. JOHN is about 26 years old, 6 feet 1 inch high, weighs about 185 or 190 lbs. TOBEY aged about 22 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, stout, and weighs about 175 lbs. They were bought from Mr. James Surles, of Cumberland county, and will probably be lurking in that neighborhood. TOBEY has a wife at Mr. Richard Bird's, in Johnston county. Twenty-Five Dollars for either, or Fifty Dollars for both, will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, or for their confinement in any Jail in the State, so that he can get them. An additional sum of One Hundred Dollars will be paid for the conviction of any person of harboring the above Negroes.
JOHN COLEY.
Fair Bluff, Columbus county, N. C., Oct. 6. [28-1t—5-tf
☞ Fayetteville Carolinian copy tf.

$25 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber in June last, a negro man named CALEB. Said negro is about 35 years old; black complected; blind in one eye; about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high. He is well known on Stones Bay, in Onslow county, where he is probably lurking. Said negro Caleb has already been outlawed. The above reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid, if he is delivered to the subscriber, at his plantation on New River, Onslow County, before the first of January, 1854. M. L. F. REDD.
August 19th, 1853 50-tf

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD & SON would respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson county and publie generally, that they will carry on the above business in all its various branches. They are prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county; and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. They warrant all their work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as they do not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice
☞ Mill Ink & Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10. Also, Cast-steel Roundshaves made and warranted.
Clinton, May 14, 1852 36-tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
THE large and extensive perishable property of the late James J. McKay, will be offered at public sale, on Tuesday, the 3d day of January, 1854. The property consists of Household and Kitchen Furniture; a large stock of Cattle, Horses, Mules, Hogs, and Sheep; about 10,000 bushels of Corn, Fodder, Farming Utensils; Turpentine and Lumber, and various other articles.
The sale will commence at the late residence of the deceased, and continue from day to day, and from plantation to plantation, until the whole is disposed of.
TERMS:—Six months credit will be given, bond and approved security required before the delivery of the property
JAMES R. KEMP, Special Administrator.
Bladen county, Dec. 2d, '53 13-ts—d1wjbs

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.
THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLSVILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. *Fare* $1, each way.
He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of Provender,) to keep HORSES for any length of time.—*Price* 60 cents per day. Those who may leave Horses with him, may rest assured they will be well cared for.
In a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTERTAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.
A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the greatest efforts will be used to give satisfaction.
A. D. BORDEAUX.
MARLSVILLE DEPOT, 12 *miles from Wilmington*, } 48-tf
August 5, 1853. }

1000 PAIR OF BROGANS Come at last, which we will warrant to be the *best* in market; also 500 pair of Women's Planters of the very best quality. For sale as cheap as the cheapest, by
Nov 11, 1853. JONES & GARDNER.

FRESH AND PRIME.—*Just in time.* 20 Bags Rio Coffee; 15 kegs fresh Goshen Butter; 25 boxes Cheese; 15 bbls. of Extra Florence Mills Flour; 10 boxes English Cheese; 10 bbls. of Mercer I. Potatoes; 40 do. Apples, Low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

BOYS', Children and Infants' Hats and Caps. The assortment at the Hat store cannot be surpassed in richness and variety, and as to price we would only say, call and see. C. MYERS.

General Notices.

NOTICE.
LOST OR MISLAID, one NOTE on Thos. J. Armstrong, principal, Samuel Davis and Owen L. Filyaw, sureties, for three hundred and forty-five dollars; made January 3d, 1853, due January 1st, 1854. I forewarn all persons from trading for the above named note, or the maker paying the same to any person except myself or lawful agent.
DANIEL SWINSON.
Dec. 16th, 1853 15-4t

FOR SALE OR LEASE.
I WOULD either sell or lease for a term of years not to exceed five, a small PLANTATION, of about two hundred Acres, situated on the Wilmington & Topsail Sound Plank Road, 10½ miles from Wilmington, and near Topsail Academy, with a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, BARN and other necessary out-buildings.—Application to be made to me at any time previous to the first day of January next. N. N. NIXON.
Wilmington, Dec. 16. 15-tf

NOTICE! NOTICE!!
THOSE persons indebted to the late firm of B. & R. C. HALLETT, by note or account, are earnestly requested to call and settle the same with Robert Henning, at Long Creek, previous to the 1st day of January next, or they will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection, it being absolutely necessary that all the business of the late concern should be immediately closed.
BENJ. HALLETT, Surviving Partner.
Dec. 9, 1853 14-tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers his entire *Real Estate* for sale, upon which 2000 acres are cleared and well improved, with a new and commodious Dwelling House and all necessary out houses. The farm is well improved and soil produces kindly all of the products generally grown in the Eastern part of North Carolina. There are enough Turpentine Lands adjoining and attached to the farm to work from 60 to 70 active hands; 32 sets of boxes cut and ready for immediate use, and round pine enough to cut nearly or quite as many more. Two Stills, well fitted up and in good order, with a new Grist and Steam Saw Mill for the convenience of the farm and Turpentine operations, and a new Vessel, all of which will be sold if application be made before 1st January next. Terms will be accommodating. A sufficient number of Waggons and Teams, and stock of every kind, with a year's provision will be furnished to the purchaser on liberal terms, if desirable. Persons wishing to make a valuable investment are requested to come and examine the premises.
The subscriber has also 125 servants, say 60 men, balance women, boys, girls and children; amongst the men are valuable coopers, carpenters and a first rate blacksmith, the most of whom can be had by the purchaser, if desirable, on liberal and accommodating terms. Come and see
JOHN A. AVIRETT.
Catherine Lake, Co. Onslow 4th Nov., 1853 9-tf
☞ Standard, Raleigh copy till 1st January, and send bill to this office for payment.

4200 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.
THE subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers his LANDS for sale, lying in Bladen county, on South River. The Lands are adapted to making Turpentine and Timber. There is a good Saw Mill in good running order, with Hotchkiss Wheels lately put in, and a never-failing stream. A first rate two story dwelling, with all necessary out-houses.
There is a large quantity of good Swamp Land, some already under cultivation, and a large body to clear.
The place is healthy, water good, and good society in the neighborhood. Any person wishing to buy lands would do well to give the lands and premises a look before buying elsewhere. The payments will be made easy and accommodating.
P. L. CROMARTIE.
Cypress Creek, Bladen, Nov. 8, 1853. [11-tf

NEW HOTEL IN ELIZABETHTOWN!
THE undersigned take this method of informing the patrons and friends of "The Old Brick House," that they have taken it for the accommodation of persons who may visit Elizabethtown, or pass that way; and that it is now undergoing extensive repairs and thorough refitting. Our TABLE will be furnished with the best of the market. Our OSTLERS are careful and attentive. Our prices the same as formerly paid at this House.
HORSES AND VEHICLES are kept by, and may be hired of us, to convey persons to any section of the surrounding country. RICHARDSON & CROFTON.
Elizabethtown, Bladen co., N. C., Nov. 10, '53. 11-3m

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.
THE subscriber respectfully requests all persons indebted to him, by note or account, to come forward and pay the same, by the first of January next, or the claims will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

☞ THE STORE now occupied by the subscriber, at Lisbon, Sampson county, is for LEASE for the term of three years. G. S. BRONSON.
Lisbon, Sampson co., Nov. 18th, '53. 11-tjan*

FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND containing Two Thousand Acres, more or less, lying in New Hanover county, about ten miles from Wilmington, between the North-east and Cape Fear Rivers, and adjoining the lands of D. A. Moore and Thomas J. Sikes. Of the above, 75 acres are Rice land—ditched and cleared; there are on the lands 45,000 turpentine boxes, two years old, and a very large amount of valuable timber.—The improvements consist of two negro houses for hands.
Persons desirous of purchasing will learn further particulars by applying to the subscriber, six miles above Long Creek. E. D. WALKER, Jr.
November 4th, 1853 9-tf

TURPENTINE DISTILLERY FOR SALE.
THE subscriber being desirous of making a change in his business, offers for sale his Turpentine Distillery, as it stands, with all necessary fixtures—situated on the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad, five miles from Faison's Depot, and 4 miles from Warsaw. I will sell with it one or more acres of land, or lease the same for a term of years.—The Still is new and all fixtures just set up last Spring.—There is also a lot of ½ acre for sale at the same place with a good Dwelling House and all necessary out houses for a family. It is unnecessary to say more, as none will purchase without examining. Come and see.
L. R. LOFTIN.
Bear Swamp, Duplin County, Nov. 4th, 1853 9-3m

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
JAMES DAWSON, next door to Polley & Hart, Wilmington, N. C., has just opened a large and general assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, all of which is new, and was selected with the wish to give his customers satisfaction, every piece having undergone a careful examination. Planters wishing family supplies, will find in our Stock the best styles of Negro Goods, Blankets, Housekeeping articles, &c., and Country Merchants, *wishing to set up*, will find it to their interest to give him a call, as he feels confident in saying that goods will be sold as low by him as by any Jobbing House at the North, for, from his long experience in the Dry Goods business, and purchasing exclusively for Cash, he thinks he can offer great inducements.
He has ONE PRICE ONLY, and that is marked in plain figures on every article, from which no deviation can be made. A child will be dealt with as fairly as a first rate judge. No article will be represented to be better than it really is, and he hopes, by strict and personal attention, and pursuing this straight forward and honorable course of dealing, to receive a share of public favor.
In requesting the attention of the ladies to his most elegant supply of Dress Goods, Embroideries, Silks, &c., he would with great respect assure them, that no pains has been spared to select the richest, handsomest, and most fashionable styles, and he thinks he can please the most fastidious.
Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention, and when the selection is left to him, and he fails to please, the goods will be cheerfully taken back.
Having made arrangements to receive supplies weekly, through his agent in New York, customers can rest assured of always finding the latest styles of New Goods, and at the very lowest prices. Nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit the confidence of his customers.
Please call before purchasing, and examine for yourselves.
Wilmington, Oct. 20, 1853. 7-tf

NEW GOODS.
THE subscribers are now receiving a new stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, HARDWARE, &c., with various other article too tedious to enumerate. An assortment well suited to supply the wants of both town and country customers, and earnestly solicit a share of the public patronage.
Orders from the country will be thankfully received and meet with prompt and special attention.
They further pledge themselves to sell as low for *Cash*, as any other house in the place.
Store No. 3, P. K. Dickinson's building, North Water st.
UTLEY & ALDERMAN.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 13. 34-1w—6-tf

STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale his STEAM SAW MILL, situated on New River, Onslow County. She is new and in fine order, with two gangs of saws;—a bargain may be had. For particulars enquirer of RICHARD SIMPSON, Wilmington, or on the premises to C. J. CONEY.
Nov. 11, 1853. 10-tf
☞ Goldsboro' Rep. & Pat., and Tarboro' Press, tf.

IRON BEDSTEADS.
COMSTOCK, BROMLEY & CO., MANUFACTURERS.—Sales Room No. 95 Leonard St., New York, one door West of Broadway. Common and Folding, plain, and ornamental BEDSTEADS of all kinds. Hotel, Hospital, Prisons, Family, Servant's and children's bedsteads always on hand. Also, a general assortment of Iron Furniture, Spring beds, Hair and other Mattrasses.
These bedsteads are superior to all others in point of cleanliness, neatness and economy. They are always free from Vermin, and are exceedingly durable, portable and convenient. Orders to any extent may be addressed to
COMSTOCK, BROMLEY & CO.,
No. 95 Leonard St., New York.
Agents wanted for the sale of the above. Description circulars sent wherever required.
Nov. 11, 1853. 10-6m

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

MACHINERY OIL.—Just received a small quantity of Machinery Oil as a sample. *Warranted not to gum or heat* It is equal to the best Sperm oil, and at much less price, and entirely free from Rosin, oil, &c. For sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

400 OUNCES Sulph Quinine, (Powers & Weightman;) 100 ounces Sulph Quinine, (French;) 3 gross Seidlits Powders, 59 lbs. Gum Opium; 100 lbs. Gum Camphor; 4 gross Preston's Yeast Powders; 26 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Rhubarb; 10 do. Ipecac; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask S. C. Soda, &c., &c. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas. Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D. DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

SILVER'S PAINT.—50 bbls. Silver's Metallic Fire proof Paint, assorted colours. For sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!—

10,000 lbs.	White Lead,	Pure;	
6,000 "	"	"	Extra;
5,000 "	"	"	No. 1;
500 "	Chrome Green,	in Oil;	
100 "	"	Yellow,	"
500 "	Yellow Ochre,		"
500 "	Spanish Brown,		"
500 "	Venetian Red,		"

10 bbls. Red Oehre; 50 bbls. Silver's Metalic Paint; 10 bbls. Blake's Fire proof Paint, &c., &c., &c. For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

FACTS CANNOT BE DOUBTED.
Let the Afflicted Read And Ponder!
☞ *More than 500 persons in the City of Richmond, Va., alone testify to the remarkable cures performed by*
CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.
THE great Spring Medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by hundreds of grateful patients, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, Carter's Spanish Mixture. Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy
For all diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the Skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth to its pristine vigor and strength.
For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of Carter's Spanish Mixture will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.
A large number of certificates of remarkable cures performed on persons residing in the city of Richmond, Va., by the use of Carter's Spanish Mixture, is the best evidence that there is no humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Call and see a few hundreds of the certificates around the bottle.
None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Druggists.
Principal Depots at M. WARD, CLOSE & Co., No. 83 Maiden Lane, New York.
T. W. DYOTT & SONS, and JENKINS & HARTSHORNE, Philadelphia.
BENNETT & BEERS, No. 125 Main St., Richmond, Va.
And for sale by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington N. C. and Druggists generally. [May 13, 1853—36-1y

DR. STRONG'S
COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS.
THESE Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation and all lingering diseases.
As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure the worst cases of Piles, after all other remedies fail.
They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs to a healthy tone and action; and as an Anti-Billous Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.
Also,
DR. STRONG'S
PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS.
A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Heart, Inflamation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits.
WARRANTED TO BE PURELY VEGETABLE
These Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient.—One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarasparillas that was ever made, and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.
They promote Expectoration, Loosen the Phlegm, and Clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. They Cure Costiveness, produce a good, regular Appetite, and Strengthen the System.
Price 25 cents per box, containing 25 doses of Medicine.
Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the Planter's Almanac gratis, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.
Both kinds of the above named Pills are for sale in Wilmington, N. C. by W H. Lippitt and C. & D. DuPre, Druggists, who also keep a supply of DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS, and DR. HULL'S CELEBRATED PILLS, which stop the Chills and Fever the first day, and do not sicken the stomach or operate on the bowels.
May 27, '53 38-1y

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
THIS Liniment is unequalled for the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bruises, Burns, Sprains, Corns, Piles, Tumors, Stiffness, Old Sores, Swellings, or Pains in any part of the body an external application can reach. A volume of certificates can be given from those that have been cured of these diseases, and also from those that have had Horses cured of Ringbone, Spavin, Scratches, Wind-galls, Saddle galls, Cracked heels, Stiffness, or any enlargement of bones or joints.
THROUGH BY EXPRESS!!
This to certify that the Mexican Mustang Liniment Has been used quite extensively in the stables of Adams & Co.'s Great Southern, Eastern and Western Expresses, for Curing Galds Chafes Scratches, Sprains and bruisse, and it has proved very effectual. Many of their men have also used it on themselves and their families; and they all speak of its healing and remedial qualities in the highest terms. One of our hostlws got kicked, and badly cut and bruised on his knee—as usual the MUSTANG LINIMENT was resorted to, and the sorness and lameness was soon removed, and it was perfectly well in three or four days.—We have no hesitation in recommending it as a valuable preparation, to be used externally on man or breast. J. DUNNING.
Foreman of Adams & Co's Express Stable, New York.
We take great pleasure in recommending the MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT to all our friends and customers as the best article we have ever used for Sores, Sprains, of Galds in Horses. We have used it extensively, and always effectually. Some of our men have also used it for severe Bruises and Sores, as well as Rheumatic Pains, and they all say it acts like magic—we can only say that we have entirely abandoned the use of any other Liniment.
J. M. HEWITT, Foreman for
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., 10 Wall street,
or more deep. HARNDEN'S EXPRESS, 74 Broadway
PULLEN, VIRGIL & CO.'S 16 Wall street,
WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S 16 Wall street.
DOVER, N. H., Jan. 26, 1853
Messrs. A. G. BRAGG & Co.—I had a valuable horse that about three weeks since was wounded severely in his thigh, with a sharp hook, opening a gash three inches in length and an inch deep. I tried various articles to heal it, but inflamation getting into it caused large quantities of matter to collect, and the limb was quite stiff. A friend of mine asked me if I had tried the Mustang Liniment to which I replied in the negative, but thinking it might do some good, was induced to try it. I had only used one half bottle when the inflamation began to be removed and the wound to heal. Now it is entirely healed and the hair is growing over the wound, making it look as well as ever.—Hoping that others may be benefitted by a trial of your valuble compound, I remain yours, CHAS. E. WHITEHOUSE.
PRICES—The Liniment is put up in 3 sizes, and retails for 25 cents, 50 cents and $1 per bottle. The 50 cents and $1 size contains 3, and 6 times as much as the 25 cent size—the large size being much cheaper.
A. G. BRAGG & CO., 304 Broadway, N.Y., and corner Third and Market streets, St. Louis Mo.
Sold by all Druggists, C. DuPRE, Agent.
Dec. 24, 1852.—16-6m] Wilmington, N. C

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DEC. 23, 1853.

Daily paper one year..... $6,00 } Invariably
Weekly..... 2,50 } in advance.

County Organization.

The time of holding Democratic meetings in this County for the purpose of sending delegates to the State Convention, as well as for the purposes of local organization, has been, for many years, the Tuesday of March County Court. We presume the same time will be chosen preparatory to the canvass of next summer.

We do not like either to revive or perpetuate divisions or disagreements or bad feelings, either in or out of the party, nd if we now allude even to the existence of such things, it is simply for the purpose of calling the attention of Democrats, in town and country, to the duty incumbent upon them to devise such measures as may prevent any recurrence of such unpleasant events. Let the question be fairly considered, in full and open County meetings, whether or not we are to have a County Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature; and if we are to have a Convention, how it shall be constituted, and how the delegates shall be chos n; if we are not to have a Convention, what other p'an shall be adopted that will serve its purposes as well. In fact, let the matter be openly settled and honestly abided by.

Knowing that public sentiment has fixed upon Tuesday of March Court, as the time of holding the primary meeting in this county, we shall, on the first week after New Year's, publish, at the request of several influent.al Democrats, a call for a Democratic Meeting at that time, stating distinctly, all the subjects that can properly come before such meeting; and shall also, at least as often as once a week from that time forward, until the day of the meeting, call attention to the matter; so that all our readers, and they, either as subscribers or borrowers, comprise nearly all who take any interest in public matters, may be fully apprised of the meeting and its objects. We want the *people* to settle things, so as to leave as little responsibility as possible upon us.

The Land Question.

The question of a Distribution of the Public Lands, or of their proceeds, seems to be a settled one in all of the States except North Carolina.—With many others of the measures of policy advocated in the days of high Whiggery by Mr. Clay, it has become an obsolete idea, so much so, indeed, that a Whig member from Kentucky—Mr. Ewing, we believe—recently declared in the House, that the question of building a Pacific Railroad by the General Government was now the *only* open issue between the parties; and it would seem that even that has been set at rest for the present, by the decisive votes by which the resolutions of Mr. Yates and others, declaring its expediency and constitutionality, were laid on the table. In Virginia, Land Distribution was brought to a direct test, and its strength exhibited in an increased majority for its opponents—the Democratic party. It still retains some vitality in North Carolina, mainly owing to the fact that some few Democrats of *former* standing in the party, combined with others whose aspirations might impose upon themselves, while their assumption might deceive the public, have, to a very considerable extent, been lending aid and comfort to the enemy, whose hopes have thus been revived by the prospects of dissensions in the Democratic ranks. In this, we feel confident that they will be deceived. The number of those who would designedly contribute to such a result is small, and their influence inconsiderable. Many have been, and even are now, honestly led astray, as we think, upon this question, upon whose support the Democratic party confidently calculates. Nay, we candidly think that sufficiently strong considerations can be exhibited in the course of calm discussion, to convince the cooler judgment of sensible Whigs even, that this issue is demagogueical, impracticable and destructive in its tendencies.

But we do not intend now to go into this matter.—We will have time enough in the coming canvass next summer to give it a thorough and searching review upon its own merits, supporting our positions simply by the official statements of the Land Office, the Secretary of the Interior, and the other necessary documents. On this question, also, we can quote to Democrats the authority of a sound and somewhat prominent Democrat;—we mean President Pierce, in his annual message; and we call the attention of all to the important fact, that no distribution bill can receive the sanction of the writer of the message. It is not, therefore, a practical question for the next four years at least.

Congress.

Although notice has been given of many bills to be brought in during the session, and although, also, an apparent disposition exists to devote more than usual attention to business, still nothing of importance has as yet transpired, of sufficient interest to repay the room required for a regular synopsis of the sayings and doings of the National Legislature.

The leading measures of the session will undoubtedly be the reduction of the Tariff—the Pacific Rail Road, and the increase and re organization of the Navy. The first will, we think, be done. The second will not—at least not as a Government work. No doubt Congress will authorize the increases and changes suggested by Secretary Dobbin. The public land system will not be interfered with, but the practice of granting lands for public works will be brought strictly within the limits of, and in strict agreement with, the principle of only granting them in cases where a prudent proprietor, similarly situated, would do the same, for the benefit of his estate. The opposition to the administration will amount to nothing, if its friends make no petty issues, but make its principles and measures the only test, and let all side-moves and squabbles about office alone. The President is a man of too much good sense to allow himself to be mixed up with such.

Fair.

We understand that some of the children of the Episcopal Church, design holding *a Fair* at Mozart Hall, we believe, on Friday evening next. It being in the vicinity of Christmas, when shillings are presumably in plenty, and the hearts and purses of people are expected to expand; and the object of the little misses, moreover, being *a good one*, it is not too much to expect that their stock of fancy and useful articles, will meet with a ready sale.

[*Herald.*

The Fair will be holden at Mozart Hall, on this (Friday) evening; admission 25 cents—children 12½. The young folks expect "all the world and the rest of mankind" to be present. We have reason to believe that the getting up of the fair, as well as the articles to be found there, will be such as to do credit to older heads.

☞ A somewhat insane looking person and a man of no "moral character," (this last we are certain of, for he had no money,) came into our office last Tuesday enquiring eagerly for the stump that the devil was whipped round. Having never castigated His Satanic majesty around the circumference of an abridged tree, we were unable to give the necessary information, neither were we quick enough to arrest the dangerous character.

The Whig Meeting on Thursday Night.

We publish below, the resolutions adopted by the Whig meeting at the Court House on Thursday night last, as we find them in the Commercial and Herald. It will be seen that we were not much mistaken in our guesses made on Friday.

The preamble goes for "the restoration of those sound republican principles, which were taught by our fathers." Now, everybody professes devotion to "sound republican principles" in the abstract, and it is simply the difference of opinion as to what constitutes such principles, as well as by what measures these principles are to be carried out, upon which party divisions and classifications depend. Upon the present Whig understanding of republican principles, the meeting has not thought proper to enlighten us, but by the use of the word "restoration," perhaps some allusion is intended to a United States Bank—a high Tariff, etc. Who knows?

The first resolution goes for sending delegates to the Whig state Convention "for the settlement of those questions of State policy which have hitherto distracted our (Whig) party." What this means, deponent saith not, unless, perhaps, they mean to jump bobdaciously, and at once, right on to the Equal Suffrage platform, generally denominated in Whig parlance, "Reid's humbug;" or, what is more probable, they intend joining with certain Western and out-of-the-State influences, in going for an unrestricted Convention. If *this* be the settlement, we promise them a very considerable rake down in this section of the Old North State.

But the second resolution is the one that we protest against. Why *will* they place so really good a man as Mr. Davis in a wrong position? Why, there is no more chance of Mr. Davis, nor, indeed, of any other New Hanover or Cape Fear man, being nominated by the Whig Convention than nothing at all; nor, even if nominated, of his election. The great lights and leaders—the Moreheads and such like—have other interests too much at heart. See if we are not right, just by way of a guess. For our own part, we don't expect any Whig to be elected; but, if we did, we would, at least, as soon have Mr. Davis as any other. But when he has no chance—but that's their look-out.

The third resolution, about the Fillmore administration, which declares it to have been "perfectly satisfactory to its friends," would sound better, if those "friends," by whom we soppose is meant the Whig party, had not deserted this "perfectly satisfactory" administration, laid Mr. Fillmore coldly on the shelf, and taken up General Scott. But there is no accounting for all the various methods which people may adopt to express their "perfect satisfaction."

As for the proceedings, Dr. Dickson was Chairman. Mr. Savage Secretary, John Cowan, O. P. Meares and T. C. Miller, Esqs., Committee on Resolutions. O. P. Meares, Esq., and James Banks, Esq., responded—one "ably," and the other in "a forcible and eloquent manner:" and we have no doubt that these gentlemen made very good speeches, under the circumstances, and gave Pierce "particular Jesse," as in duty bound, all about—Lord knows what. Surely these gentlemen didn't want an office from the "loco focos?" and offices have been the burthen of all the complaints we have heard so far, or, at any rate, they have been at the bottom of most of them.

But it's hardly canvass time yet, and we don't feel like pitching into politics much more until after Christmas. We have made this slight foray into the disputed territory, chiefly because these New Hanover resolutions may be taken as a type of all the rest which will be passed by similar meetings, save in the person whose name may be presented to the Convention as candidate for Governor. But here are the resolutions themselves, bodily:

The Whigs of New Hanover County being anxious for the restoration of those sound republican principles, which were taught by our fathers, and by the maintainance of which alone, our country can remain permanently and gloriously prosperous, have this day assembled in Convention, and unanimously resolve,

First, That we will join our Whig brethren of the State in a Convention, to be held in Raleigh, on the 21st February next, according to the appointment of the Whig Executive Committee, and that we will cheerfully abide by, and earnestly endeavor to promote the decision of said Convention, both for the settlement of those questions of State policy, which have hitherto distracted our party, and for the selection of a Gubernatorial Candidate for the next campaign.

Second, That we are deeply grateful for the manifestations of regard and preference already exhibited in public meeting and otherwise, for New Hanover's favorite son, GEORGE DAVIS; and while we express our determination to abide the decision of the Convention, we cannot forbear earnestly to press his claims upon its attention. He is a firm, consistent and conscientious politician; a tried, true and faithful Whig; an able, eloquent and fearless expounder and defender of Whig Principles. His life exhibits the impersonation of honor and truth. His character is above reproach and above suspicion; and his energy and zeal have been manifested by the most arduous services in the Whig cause, under the most discouraging circumstances, when there was neither reward nor the hope of reward.

Third, That the Administration of MILLARD FILLMORE affords a perfect illustration of the practical operation of Whig principles. Perfectly satisfactory to its friends, and depriving even its enemies of the power of just and honorable complaint, the Whig party of the country will seek for the establishment of a similar Administration; and believe that, in so doing, they will serve the best interests and secure the permanent glory of their country.

The Interior.

In good truth, this is not a good State for the news mongers. The papers bring few accounts of fights or fusses,—and the only sort of newspaper vice at all popular is counterfeiting money, which is somewhat prevalent in some of the upper Counties. The only item of news we find in our North Carolina exchanges to-day, is the following from the Greensboro' Patriot:

COUNTERFEIT THREES.—We have been shown a counterfeit Three Dollar bill, purporting to be issued from the Merchant's Bank of Newbern, the general appearance of which is better calculated to deceive than most counterfeits. The bill under notice is a new one; and we trust that we give warning before they get into general circulation in this section. A business friend has pointed out to us two infallible tests by which the spurious Threes may be known. 1st. On the words "Merchant's Bank," in large letters across the middle of the bill, the body or face of the letters in the spurious bill are white; while in the genuine they are shaded. 2d. On the genuine bills you nowhere find the initials N. C., nor (what is a strange omission) any mention of the name of the State where the bank is situated; but on the spurious bill, just after the word "Newbern," and before the date, the letters "N. C." occur. Owing to the white face of the large letters in "Merchant's Bank," above noticed, the general appearance of the counterfeits is lighter than the genuine bills.

A MARK OF VANITY.—There is a paragraph about that much be-paragraphed person, the Emperor of Russia, which commences as follows: "It is said that the Czar is one of the vainest men in the world, and drinks Champagne before breakfast." Wonder how it would be if he drank "Old Nash?" Perhaps he feels shaky and wants "a hair of the dog." A "brandy cock-tail" would be better, and perhaps not subject him to the imputation of being "one of the vainest men in the world." *Moral.*—Don't drink Champagne before breakfast!

RECEIVED.—Graham for January, containing a largely increased amount of reading matter and handsomely illustrated by engravings, both on wood and steel. Price 25 cents per number, $3 00 per annum. For sale at the bookstores.

Also from the publishers, Dinsmore & Co., 9 Spruce street, New York, the December number of the American Railway Guide for the United States. 12½ cents per number, $10 year.

☞ From Mr. Whitaker, we have "Gleason's Pictorial." Price 6¼ cents. A good number.

"Opposition to the Administration."

Under this head we find an article in the Baltimore Clipper of the 20th—a paper with leanings by no means Democratic, but generally the very opposite—which is so plain-spoken and straight-forward in its tone, that we copy it, and commend its remarks to the attention of our Whig friends:

OPPOSITION TO THE ADMINISTRATION.—Such indications of disaffection as have appeared in the Democratic ranks in Congress toward the Administration are regarded by certain Whig writers with great glee and rejoicing; but upon what grounds we are not able to determine. We have observed narrowly the conduct of the present Administration, and totally without any preconceived bias in its favor, and, it is true that we have observed points upon which our disapprobation well might rest; but it is just to say that they have been few, and that the general tenor and important incidents have been such as to challenge our approval and even to imperatively demand our praise. So far as it has been developed, the foreign policy of the Government is just, dignified, pacific and conciliatory. The Message and Reports are the subjects of universal commendation. The topics of the revenue, internal improvements, and the Navy, are so treated as to accord alike with the well established doctrines of the Government and the popular will in relation to them. To nothing, in fact, can we turn our attention and find evidence of serious errors or shortcomings of the Executive.

It may be true, that, in the distribution of the spoils of office, the President has not been politic; but what have the Whigs to do with this? The practice of proscription is a scurvy business at best, and no man who pursues it can preserve clean hands. But would the Whigs not pursue it if they had the power? Did they not pursue it when they had the power? President Pierce has done nothing more; and if in doing this he has given offence to a portion of his own party, why should citizens outside of that party rejoice? Why do they wish to embarrass the Administration? Is it to gratify an unworthy and discreditable spirit of hatred and jealousy? If so, it is deeply disgraceful to them. We have hitherto believe the Whig party to be actuated by higher and nobler aims. In the ardor of political contests they have no doubt often erred; but at such times an apology could be found in the excited conflict of views and interests.

But at the present moment no such apology exists. Their opposition to the Administration, as evinced in the readiness with which they seek to affiance themselves with so small a faction of temporarily dissatisfied Democrats, wears the appearance of a "rule or ruin" spirit that has not always guided them. We have yet to see whither it will lead,—if to a continued factious opposition entailing serious evils to the country. But for us, although we do not array ourselves among the friends of the Administration, nor covet the fame of its apologists, we are determined to judge it by its measures, and to commend them heartily and fully whenever we believe them to be promotive of the welfare of the republic. This is, in our judgment, the only line of policy that can mark the conduct of a true republican or a genuine patriot.

Murder of a Wife.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec 17.—A shoemaker named Carsan, formerly of Brooklyn, had a quarrel with his wife this morning, through jealousy, and stabbed her the heart, killing her instantly. He then gave himself up to the authorities.

Fatal Shooting Case.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 16.—R. H. Collins, Editor of the Maysville Eagle, shot Luther Dobyns, in the forehead, at Maysville, Ky., to-day. The wound it is supposed will prove fatal.

Clipper Ship Roman.

BALTIMORE, DEC. 19—8 45 p. m.

The clipper ship Roman from China, has been lost in the China Sea. The vessel is valued at $60,000, and her cargo at 500,000 dollars. She is known to have been heavily insured, and it is hoped no great loss will be sustained by the owners.

Death of Mrs. Kerr.

WELDON, N. C., Dec. 19.—The wife of the Hon. John Kerr, member of Congress from this State, died to-day in this (Halifax county.

Arrival of the Black Warrior—Health of N. Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 19th.—The steamer Black Warrior, arrived at Mobile on Saturday, from Havana, with dates to the 15th. Her news is unimportant. Mr. Clayton, who resigned the U. S. Consulship at Havana, came passenger to Mobile.

The weather in New Orleans is cold, and we have a hard Frost. The city is unusually healthy. The deaths from cholera last week reached 36.

MASONIC.—We learn from the Standard that at the late Annual Communion of the Grand Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Clement H. Jordan, of Roxboro', G. Master; Peter Adams, of Greensboro', G. Sen. Warden; James H. Moore, of Warrenton, G. Jun. Warden: C. W. D. Hutchins, of Raleigh, G. Treasurer; William Thos. Bain, of Raleigh, G. Secretary.

The M. W. Grand Master made the following appointments:

William P. Taylor, of Pittsboro', Dep. G. Master; Rev. James Reid, of Louisburg, G. Chaplain; Joseph Green, of Brunswick co., G. Sen. Dea.; Edward R. Stanly, of Newbern G. Jun. Dea.; Jas. M. Palmer, of Hillsboro', G. Steward; A. K. Clements, of Wake co., G. Marshal; A. M. Noble, of Louisburg, G. S. Bearer; Robert S. French, of Lumberton, G. Pursuivant; James S. Terrell, of Raleigh, G. Tyler.

Sixty seven Lodges were represented by about one hundred delegates. There are about one hundred working Lodges in the State.

THE CALORIC SHIP ERICSSON.—The problem as to the success of the 'Ericsson" approaches a solution. The engine is now so nearly completed, that a trial trip will probably be made from New York on next Tuesday or Wednesday. The Journal of Commerce says that experiments already made, show that the desired amount of pressure may be easily obtained, and full reliance is had that he ship will attain a speed equal to at least nine miles an hour. It is also said that it has been determined to place the Ericsson on the route between New York and Havre, as an independent steamer, to replace the temporary vacancy occasioned by by the destruction of the Humboldt.

SENTENCED FOR NINETY-NINE YEARS.—The case of the State *vs* John Flannery, *alias* Anthony Davis, and Anthony Flannery, *alias* Anthony Davis, was determined in the criminal court on Saturday. They were indicted for stabbing and killing a man in a drunken row, at an Irish boarding house in Almond street on the night of the 7th of July last. Court adjourned at three o'clock, but reassembled at five, to hear the verdict of the jury. John Flannery, the eldest of the brothers, was declared guilty of murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to ninety-nine years imprisonment in the State penitentiary. The other defendant was acquitted.—*St. Louis Intelligencer, Nov.* 21.

THE CUTTER JACKSON—FEARS FOR HER SAFETY.—For some days past, (says the Savannah News of 19th instant,) fears have been entertained for the safety of the United States Revenue Cutter Jackson, Capt. Day. The Jackson sailed from this port on the 26th ult., for Norfolk, where she had been ordered to undergo repairs. She was an old vessel, and in very bad order. We understand that Capt. Day, remarked to a friend before sailing that probably he would never reach his port of destination. A telegraphic dispatch was forwarded to Norfolk, by John Boston, Esq., Collector of this port, asking if she had arrived, the answer stated that no tidings of her had been received at that place. Mr. Boston informs us that there were twenty-seven persons on board the Cutter, including Capt. Day, and Lieut. Forrest.

A fire broke out in Hoe's building in Gold street, New York, last Wednesday night. The roof of Alvord's printing office was partially burnt, and Leonard and Wend's shear manufactory considerably damaged.

QUICK TIME.—An express train on the New York Central Railroad ran from Schenectady to Utica last Saturday in one hour and forty-five minutes—which deducting the time consumed in making stoppages, is about fifty miles an hour.

The Secretary of the Navy has directed the United States Rendezvous at Norfolk, Va., to be closed.

Judge Mason, the new Minister to France, will sail from New York next Saturday.

THEREBY HANGS A TALE.—The American papers report the particulars of a fire in the house of Mr G. P. R. James, whereby one stor(e)y was consumed. What a pity it didn't burn many more diogues!

From the San Francisco Times and Transcript, Nov. 15.
Views of a San Francisco Merchant.

The following severe but truthful remarks in regard to the recklessness of Eastern shippers, in forcing upon us merchandise for which there is no immediate requirement, and which, in most instances, cannot be sold for cost and charges, are from a mercantile friend, whose experience and standing entitle his views to the serious attention of those to whom they are addressed:

To the Merchants and Shippers generally at the East:

The mail of to-day will take to you the same discouraging accounts which have been sent you semi-monthly six times in succession; and as we write, your past recklessness forces upon us this question—what will be their effect? We must except a few articles which are enjoying a momentary galvanized life, under a feeble Fall trade, like that of Panama under a slight infusion of Anglo-Saxon energy.—Here we stop. And now, we make one last appeal to you, to *cease shipments, not partially*, but altogether for *four* months. The sight of a clipper and cargo have changed from the pleasing to the revolting. You have loaded us, crushed us with goods, against fearfully ruinous prices, against a slowly increasing population, against good judgment, and a constantly falling market—against all these facts, reiterated every two weeks since last February.

For thirteen successive months, from May, 1852, to June, 1853, you placed at our wharves one ship per day, and for the last eight months you have continued to pour in upon us the goods, regardless of the advice of every house of standing amongst us; regardless, too, of all that we are daily receiving from every quarter of the globe—from Aracan, Batavia, Manilla, Hong Kong—from the Archipelagos of both Oceans—from England, France, Germany and Spain—from fertile Chili, and all the Spanish, Mexican, American and Russian ports, which mark a line of coast six thousand miles in extent—from Talcahuano to Oregon and Sitka—regardless of all this, we say, you have continued to roll in merchandise upon us, two thousand tons per day, and not satisfied with quantity.

To designate a few articles. You have sent us, against a thousand repeated advices, all the brands of flour that can be found in a New York Shipping List, and boldly asserted that they must keep sweet, whilst you have received monthly the beggarly sales of said flour—"sour—musty—caked—perished.—Sold at $7, $8. $9 per barrel." The next mail, however, brings us further invoices of the same sort, all of which will turn out *good*—so say your letters; and all of which always turn out *bad*—so say the facts. We tell you that even if it prove superfine, it would not realize so much by $3 per barrel as Gallego and Haxall, except in a time of actual scarcity; and your reply is, one more—another—yet another invoice. And thus you go on, till, we suppose, bankruptcy only will stop you.

Of butter you have sent us 8, 10, 12, 15,000 packages per month, (our consumption say 9,000,) and the stock in this city alone now, clean and clear, 60,000, (five and a half million of pounds,) and yet you now clear it by thousands of packages, as deliberately to a population of 30,000, as if you were sending corn to some famished Ireland, with her millions. Moreover, though often told you could ship none but the best, you purchase a cheap article for 12½ cents, invoice it 22 cents, and think we can sell it *blind*, quality, color, weight and taste. But the San Francisco of '53 is not that of '49. Having bought the article, which you know CANNOT reach here in good order, you place the capstone upon your folly by putting a costly cask around, and filling it with salt and brine; and then, to heighten an already too aggravated foolery, you pay 3 cents per lb., *freight alone* to get it here, and nothing remains but to exceed the consummate stupidity of the last act but six months of self-deception, waiting *golden* returns as the result.

We tell you that bacon must be thoroughly smoked and cured, and that a full quantity of salt must be placed between each piece, so that no piece shall touch another or the sides of the box. You reply, by stinting the salt, and sending it half-cured; and when the account sales reach you, "soft, tainted, skippery, bad, stinking—sold at 4 cents per lb." you think that your consignee has cheated you, and tell him that it was put up by the first packers in New York.

Is this sufficient? We *might* go on. California can promise you this year seven millions of dollars losses, sure. We regret it deeply, but whom shall you thank but yourselves? You have designed, built and cleared clippers in ninety days, and we have done the same in warehouse, all but the *clearing*, in thirty days; and this brings us to your only deed of omission. You have allowed the English insurance offices quietly to place away the trifling premiums of three, five and eight per cent. per annum on fire-proof buildings, which you yourselves shall say (four hundred of them) cannot be surpassed or equalled for their fire-proof qualities in any city on the Atlantic side.

The Crystal Palace.

A correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser pays a well merited tribute to the management of the Crystal Palace:

"Whatever spiteful things may be said of the exhibition as a "speculation," it must be acknowledged by the most contemptuous, that the directors and officers who have controlled the management have acted, on the whole, whith an enlarged and liberal spirit and in a manner creditable to the country. There have been no indications of a parsimonious disposition in the arrangements; and whatever may have been the short comings of the exhibition, it has certainly been an affair of splendor unprecedented in this country, and highly beneficial to her best interests."

The same writer gives some entertaining details relating to the fair:

"Before dismissing the exhibition, and at the risk of spoiling the effect of the last sentence, I must repeat some of the amusing sayings of the visitors. One of these is told by Mrs. Kirkland, in the opening article of the December number of *Putnam's Monthly* (an excellant number, by the way, of this most excellent magazine)—a visitor, gazing on Thorwaldsen's group of the Saviour and Apostles, read the names which are placed above the separate figures, beginning at the left hand as follows: "Thomas, James, Andrew," and said, 'Yes, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, Andrew Jackson; but Bartholemew—*who's Bartholemew?*' A more ungraceful question than would now be that of last year, 'Who's Frank Pierce?'—Another admirer of fine arts, enjoying the beauty of a figure of Sabrina, so ex uisitely described in Milton's Comus, after a hasty reference to her catalogue styled it '*Sabine*, one of the Roman heroes!' And, desiring to be directed to the French governmental court, one of our fair countrywomen, more original even than the last, inquired where she might find the '*Hobgoblin Tapestry!*' These amusing expressions are not fancy inventions. I had each of them on authorities which established them as genuine."

William Chambers on the United States.

Mr. William Chambers, the celebrated Edinburgh publisher, before sailing for Europe, wrote a letter for publication, in which he says:

I leave the United States with much regret. I carry with me the conviction that a great and splendid future is before them. Contrary to the opinion of most travellers from England, I see here a young but rapidly growing nation offering an example to the oldest nation of Europe. It is far from my wish to flatter; but what do I not feel vast delight in seeing? I am overcome with the stupendous proportions and capacity of the country—its far stretching fields for human subsistence and happiness; of the American people, so little understood and often misrepresented, I candidly own that their remarkable love of order, their energy and perseverance, their love of independence, the self-respect of even the humblest class among them, their striking sobriety, their admirable educational systems, their many excellent libraries and universal fondness for reading, their press free from fiscal exactions, their flourishing religious institutions unhampered by civil polity, their economically and spiritedly got up railways, now pushed half way to the Pacific, the neatness of their dwellings, their wonderful—and to an Englishman alarming—progress in the mechanical arts, the marvellous growth of their cities, and I will add their civility to strangers—I say all this gives me unqualified pleasure; and when I contrast their cities, free from pauperism and vice in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow and other large cities in Britain, I feel that travellers from the old country have little reason to speak disdainfully of America, and to exaggerate faults which at most are only partial and of no sort of account.

Such being my impressions, it will be my duty to represent, in my own poor way at home, things as they deserve to be spoken of. Nor shall I fail to speak of the advantages to be derived by an emigration of the laboring classes generally to this country—fleeing as they will do from a perishing and unimprovable condition to a state of comfort and boundless prospects of well doing.

KOSZTA.—Martin Kosta publishes the following address to the American people in the New York papers:

Wrested a second time from the tiger grasp of the Austrian tyrant, I am owing my liberation mostly to the generous will of the people of this Union, which, awakening to the consciousness of their providential mission and destiny, seems determined to protect those bound to their fate by the voluntary oath of allegiance, and to have honored the name of this country by the cabinets of Europe, to this generous will which inspired the acts of those entrusted with the Executive power, and which found its real, manly expression in the heroic soul of Capt. Ingraham.

Touching again the shores of America, I feel it my first duty to give a feebie expression of that gratitude which I foster in the innermost recesses of my heart toward all those who took an active or even sympathizing part in that extraordinary case, on which the American eagle, for the first time, let lighten its thunderbolts for the protection of the weak, for human and international right. Being only an accidental cause of this international event which saved me, my gratitude, even the most ardent, can be only of little value to the American people; but the hope, admiration and sympathy of nations longing for liberty; and on the other hand, the confusion and fear of presumptuous and traitor despots is a reward noble in its sources, lasting in its efficacy, and worthy of a "People of Sovereigns."

Most respectfully, MARTIN KOSZTA.

New York, December 14th, 1853.

The Great Republic.

Mr. Donald McKay, who built the two celebrated clipper ships the Flying Cloud and the Sovereign of the Seas, has now added the Great Republic to our mercantile marine,—the largest ship that floats. Mr. McKay is not only her builder, but her owner. We went to see her yesterday. Her length is the six teenth of a mile. As she is seen from the wharf, the beauty of her proportions is such, that her extreme length can scarcely be truly estimated. It is only by comparing her with the largest ships within her neighborhood, that her size becomes apparent.—The Constellation, one of our largest packet ships, lies near her; she carries seventeen thousand barrels, but appears quite small in comparison with the Great Republic. The Great Republic is of five thousand ons' burthen, and can carry forty thousand barrels of flour, which at the present rate of freight to Liverpool, would give an aggregate of $35,000 gross for a single voyage out. Twenty-three thousand barrels of flour are already engaged. She is loaded and unloaded by means of a steam engine stationed upon the deck, which can be removed into a huge long boat, constructed to be used as a propeller in the Tropics, by which the Great Republic will be towed in calms. The engine is also expected to be used in hoisting sails. This is a new step in the industry of the world. On land we have a steam engine that digs and loads it is called, in compliment to the most effective worker with a spade, (the Irishman,) a "Steam Paddy." We drill for blasting, by steam. Tunnels also are made with steam engines. To these valuable instruments of labor, may now be added the "Steam Tar," which works with great efficiency, and will never "strike for an increase of wages.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

BE CAREFUL HOW YOU WRITE YOUR NAMES.—A gentleman, member of a wholesale house down town, recently called at one of our Banks to pay a note of $2,000, as due that day. Having money on deposit to pay it, he stepped up to the desk and filled a check for the amount. But finding his signature a little imperfect, he pushed aside the check and filled another for the same amount, presented it, received his note of $2,000, and retired to his counting-house.—Presently one of the officials at the Bank stepped in and inquired, "Mr. ——, how many checks for $2,000 have you drawn to-day?" "One," is the ready response. "I took up a note of $2,000, with a "check." "Well, sir, there have been two checks for $2,000, "drawn by you, presented at the Bank." As if a flash of lightning had shed light on his mind, he remembered his check, rejected in consequence of a slight defect, which he had neglected to tear up and had left on the desk. Some person, it seems, found the check there and procured a boy to present it. The paying teller, suspicious that all was not right, either from the fact of having just paid one for that amount, or the imperfection in the signature which led the drawer to reject it and write another, showed it to the officers, who also did not like the looks of things. The teller then turned to the boy and eyeing him pretty sharply, asked him where he got the check? when the boy instantly fled and has not since been seen.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The bed-plate for the machinery of the United States steamship San Jacinto, was on Monday cast at the Southwark foundary, Philadelphia. Over 30,000 pounds of metal were used in its construction. This engine is the first built under the new principle adopted by the department—the plans and drawings being furnished by the contractor, instead of the plans furnished by the engineers in the employ of the government, which has hitherto been the cause of numerous failures.

BOOTH.—Alfred Bunn, in his book on Old England and New England, says: "Booth's Othello was much liked in America. An old Yankee, who had never seen a play, was taken to witness Booth's performance of the Moor; and on being asked at the termination of the piece, if he liked it, he replied, 'Yes, amazing; but cus me if I don't guess that little nigger (Othello) played as well as any of the white fellers—if not better!"

DISSATISFIED FUGITIVE SLAVE IN CANADA.—Col. Henry Ward, of Harper's Ferry, Va., has received a letter dated Chatham, Upper Canada, Oct. 26, from a female slave of his, who, with her two children, ran away about a year ago. The Spirit of Jefferson says she appeals in the strongest terms to her master and mistress to allow her and her children to return and remain with them, she adds:

I am sorry that I left. I want to see you all so bad, that I don't know what to do. I dream every night about you all, and sometimes I sit down and cry all day and all night because I want to come back again. There is nothing here but hard times and bad darkies, and I want to come back.

SUICIDE IN YADKIN JAIL.—We have been furnished with the following particulars of a suicide committed in the Jail of Yadkin County, this week:

Maskel Jester, who had been some weeks since committed to jail in Yadkin county for cruel treatment of his wife, committed suicide on Wednesday last.—The Judge (Court being in session) sent the Sheriff to the jail for the prisoner: He returned with the news that he found Jester hanging to the iron grate, dead. He had taken the thread from an old coffee sack and twisted it into a cord with which he hung himself. A slate was found in the cell with some writing containing directions as to his burial, and the management of his children. It stated that "bad whiskey" was the cause of his dreadful end.—*Salem Press.*

BENNETT AND THE VERDICT.—The New York *Herald* has a long editorial on the verdict of the jury in the operatic case, wherein the damages were awarded against Bennett to the amount of $10,000—in the course of which it says.

"The verdict of yesterday is a much more trifling misfortune to us than an east wind would have been three weeks ago. But if peculiar circumstances enable us to pursue a fearless course, in spite of verdicts contrary to law and evidence, it is not so with others. The fine imposed upon us would have crushed many journals, and ruined many honest and enterprising newspaper proprietors. On their behalf—for the case may be theirs to-morrow—we protest against the verdict."

The writer says in conclusion that the *Herald* will continue its "honest, fearless, independent criticisms," even though the luxury cost $10,000 an article! Spunky.

John Mitchel and Thomas Francis Meagher will issue No. 1 of a new weekly paper on Saturday, the 31st inst. Its sphere of observation and action will embrace Literature, Politics, and whatever conduces to the freedom and well-being of our land. That it will be able, honest, dignified and sincerely Republican, the past lives of its Editors abundantly guarantee; and we could wish those—whether in our own city or elsewhere—who are anxious to render honors to Mr. Mitchel will forego all parades and other boisterous ovations and devote the time and means thus saved to procuring lists of advance-paying subscribers for his journal. They will find it every way worthy of their patronage.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

SERVED HER RIGHT.—The ladies of Maysville have presented a pair of pantaloons to Miss Lucy Stone, in due form.

The "Orang Kooboos," or Brown Men of Sumatra.

Capt. Gibson, whose imprisonment and harsh treatment by the Dutch Colonial authorities at Batavia, has rendered his name well known to his country, men, delivered a lecture before the New York Historical Society last week, in the course of which he described the "Orang Kooboos, or brown men of Sumatra," who occupy a particular district on the east coast of that island, whose appearance and habits, he says, indicate them to be "of all the races of men of whom we have any knowledge, the lowest in the scale of humanity; or, rather, the capacity for degradation of our species would seem to have reached that limit in this case which might be regarded as the connecting link between the human and brute creation." "They are covered," he adds, "with hair, have long arms, and are deficient in chin; or, rather, it forms no part of the face."—These were the points in their formation, he says, which first arrested his observation, and led him "to class them at once as simply a somewhat higher development of the orang-outang;" but on further examination, he found that they possessed speech, though extremely rude and monosyllabic, had risible faculties," &c., and that they were recognized as belonging to the human race by the Malays,—who, however, hunted them as wild animals, in order to work them as beasts of burden." The principal features of his description are condensed in the following passage:

"The Orang Kooboos are only to be met with in the almost impassable swamps and forests that lie between the Jambee and Palembang territories in the island of Sumatra. They live among the branches of the teak and waringen irees, which grow here to an enormous size, as is, indeed, the case with the forests throughout the island. They construct a rude platform of bamboos wherever they can find a sufficiency of horizontally extending limbs of a tree to serve as the basis or sleepers of a floor, and over this they raise an equally rude conical roof of split bamboos or coaco-nut or pisang tree leaves. These savages are ichthyophagists, as are almost all the uncivilized tribes of the eastern islands; and in all the rivers and bays of Sumatra, as also of all the rest of the islands of the Archipelago, a most bountiful provision of excellent fish is to be found. I had an opportunity to have a glimpse of some Kooboos people, while ascending with my boat, a small branch of the Soonsang; but it was only near Palembang, and at the Kraton, or palace of the Old Soosoohoonan, or Sultan of Palembang, and at the residence of the independent Panyorang, or Prince Osmin, that I had an opportunity for any especial observations of these creatures.

The Panyorang had several as slaves, or rather as beasts of burden; for they were not entrusted with any labor but the dragging and carrying of loads of dirt, stones or material for building. He said that they were born as the lowest of slaves, and this had been the case for hundreds of generations, inasmuch as they were the descendents of the slaves and burthen carriers of the army of Alexander. I found them generally called *hamba*, or *boodak Ikander*—the slaves of Alexander. It is well known that numberless traditions of Alexander the Great, of "Dou'-lkarnain," the two horned, prevail throughout Sumatra as well as on the Asiatic continent. It has been found impossible to teach the Orang Kooboos the use of garments, although they have a great fondness for pieces of colored cloth to be fastened to various parts of their body; they will tie a vest to their heels or round their waists; or will, as I have seen the men, suspend a colored cap or handkerchief, or a glove, to their bodies, with a lively grinning and grunting of delight, and seem to make no distinction between a simple piece of cloth for ornament or a manufactured article; the only cause for preference being the difference of colors. It has been found equally impossible to teach them the language of their masters; for those who had grown up in a domestic state still spoke the Malay in an uncouth monosyllabic manner, like their own jargon of unclassifiable grunts."

PORTUGAL.—It is Portugal's turn now, for a Revolution. We have not had one there for some time. Touching the reported rising against the Regency, (mentioned in our compilation of foreign news,) the Madrid correspondent of the London Chronicle says:

"It is an unfortunate fact, that (however unjustly) the King's Consort has always been unpopular in Portugal, and perhaps the best thing that could now be done, would be for the Portuguese Cortes to proclaim the young prince (Don Pedro V.) of age; he is upwards of 16, and has received an excellant education, and above all, is Portuguese which, like charity, covers a multitude of sins in that country, which is particularly averse to being governed by foreigners; in which antipathy, would probably consist a great part of Don Miguel's success, if an insurrection has already commenced in his favor."

MILD WEATHER.—"This is grand weather mem, for poor people," said Mr Tigh, the rich neighbor of Mrs. Partington, on one of the past warm days, and indulged in a half chuckle about it as he rubbed his hands together. It is a remark that almost every body would make, and mean it, too, at a time when coal by the rapacity of man, was eight or nine dollars a ton, and cold weather by the blessing of heaven that tempers the wind to the shorn lambs and ragged children, was withheld, but not Mrs. Partington.—"Yes," said she, gently laying her hand at the same time on the sleeve of Mr Tigh's coat, and looking him in the face, "Yes, and don't folks use this good weather too much for an excuse for not helping the indignant widows and orphanless children? Depend upon it cold weather is the best for the poor, for then the rich feel the cold and think more, of 'em, and feel more disposed to give 'em consolation and coal. Cold weather comes down from heaven o' purpose to make men feel their duty,

A Neat Operation.

On the last trip down of the Magnolia two very elegantly dressed gentlemen came aboard at Vicksburg, and took a state-room together. Shortly after the boat got under way, one of the gentlemen came up to the temporary or acting clerk, a worthy citizen, and asked for some thread and sealing wax, which being given to him, he proceeded to tie up a small longitudinal package, which he handled very daintily, and, having duly sealed and fastened, wrote the words, "Valuable—J. K." and delivered it to the acting clerk, to be deposited in the iron safe, as it contained bank notes to the value of $5,000. On the arrival of the Magnolia, the two strangers told the acting clerk that they would go up to the hotel, and secure rooms, and then return for the package of money left with him, and then settle for their passage. The clerk politely accepted to this request, and the gentlemen left. The next day passed, and the strangers had not returned to get their package. At night the captain, on looking into the passage-book observed that the two showy strangers had not settled for their fare; he inquired into the matter, and the acting clerk acquainted him with the fact of the valuable deposite "By Jupiter," exclaimed the excitable captain, "if they haven't called before this, it is a sham. Let us look at it." The package was produced, and duly opened in the presence of witnessess, when it proved to be composed of a number of slips of newspapers, about the width of bank notes, folded together, and then enveloped in stout brown paper, and duly tied with thread and sealed with wax. "Well," exclaimed the amiable and jokeloving captain, "L—, you are badly sold; that is about as neat an operation as I have ever seen." In the meantime, the well-dressed strangers had taken the "shute," and disappeared in the mass of erring mortality which surges through our streets.—*N. O. Delta.*

Gov. D and the Scarecrow.—Governor D., of—no matter what State—was a plain farmer-like man; in fact, aside from his political office, his profession was that of a farmer. He had an orchard behind his house, to which he paid a great deal of attention.

In personal appearance, the Governor was not very prepossessing. He was tall and gaunt, and when about his work, was generally in the habit of wearing a faded dressing-gown, which was of exceeding length, coming nearly to his feet.

It chanced one day, that a gentleman fashionably dressed called at the Governor's residence and inquired for him. He was in quest of a certain office which lay in the Governor's gift.

"He is not at home just at present," said Mrs. D., "but if you will come in and take a seat, no doubt he will be along soon."

The visitor accepted the invitation, and seated himself in the plain sitting-room, entered into conversation with the Governor's lady.

"I believe," said he, "that this is considered a fine agricultural place. Does your husband own much land?"

"Some thirty acres. He is quite a farmer."

"I caught a glimpse of an orchard just behind the house. That, I suppose, belongs to him?"

"Yes; he prides himself on his orchard."

"I see you find it necessary to use scarecrows to frighten away the birds."

"Scarecrows!" The Governor's lady astonished. "No," said she, "we never employ any."

"Why, I am quite sure that I saw one in one of the trees, rigged up in a long fluttering robe."

"I don't think Mr. D has put any into the orchard. You can look from this window, and perhaps you will see the object which you mistook."

"There it is now," was the reply, as he pointed out a figure standing on a limb of one of the trees, dressed in a pair of overalls, with a faded robe fluttering in the breeze, "that's the scarecrow! I was sure that I was not mistaken!"

"*That a scarecrow!*" said Mrs D. in amazement, "*why, that's my husband!*"

The victim of this embarrassing mistake had just enough voice left to inquire for his hat, upon which he immediately withdrew, thinking it best to defer his application for office to a more convenient season. *Yankee Blade.*

The Lord's Business.—Our friend Col. Harper, says the Knickerbocker for December, who did the city good service as mayor, (but whose tin porringer around the Park fountain didn't prove a profitable investment,) is a good deal of a wag, and loves a joke as well as his dinner. We happened to be sitting in the counting room of the "brothers" one day, when there entered a sleek-looking gentleman, with a strait-collared, cut away coat, and a broad-brimmed drab hat. He advanced towards "the Colonel:" "Is Mr. Hopkins in?" I'm *one* of them," said the ex-Mayor. "Well, sir, my name is Uriah G Hopkins. I belong to the Oneida Conference.—I am a minister of the Gospel. I want aid. I came here on the Lord's business!" "The man who attends to the Lord's business," said the Colonel, without moving a muscle, "is out at present: he will be in at two o'clock!" This was the simple fact—all donations to religious and charitable societies being delegated to only one particular partner of the house.

Anecdote of a Gate.—A correspondent of the Home Journal, writing of gates, tells this anecdote:

"I once passed through a door-yard gate which did, though unintentionally, give an indication of the designer's character. The gate was a common one, shut by a chain and ball. But the post to which the inner end of the chain was attached, was carved and painted in the likeness of a negro, with one hand raised to his cocked hat, and the other extended to welcome you in. As you opened the gate toward you, in going in, the negro post-porter bent toward you, by a joint in his back, and fairly bowed you in. Upon letting the gate go, the spring in his back brought him up standing again, ready for the next comer. This faithful fellow performed the amiable for his master for many years, without reward, except now and then a new coat—of paint; and finally died of a rheumatic back, contracted in his master's service.—*Yankee Blade.*

Telegraphic Feats.—The English papers record the following remarkable telegraphic feats as instances of the perfection to which the use of electricity, as a medium of communication has attained:

"In the Sydenham Palace a block of marble was much wanted. The telegraph was set to work, and a message sent to Cairo, asking if they had a block that would be suitable. Almost directly an answer was returned that a block was then lying at the quarry at Cairo, and a ship was lying in the harbor about to sail for England. Immediately another message was sent back ordering the marble, and it came to England by that very ship. The other instance was quite as curious. When the Queen went to Ireland, it was arranged she should launch at Tamworth, but it was discovered there was no plate at hand. They wanted to borrow it from Sir Robert Peel at Drayton Manor, but Sir Robert had got to Switzerland. Then came the question, whether they should send to Birmingham and get some plate there, or send word to Geneva by the electric telegraph. They did the latter, and almost immediately a message came back from Sir Robert Peel, placing Drayton Manor and all its contents at the service of the Queen."

A man six feet high, standing in the middle of an extensive plain, can see the surface of the earth around him to the distance of three miles on every side—that is, he stands in a circle whose diameter is six miles.—A man of equal size, standing outside of this circle, could not be seen by the man standing in the centre. The convexity of the earth interposes to prevent one from seeing the other.

The following inscription is copied from a church yard in Essex:—

Here lies the man Richard,
And Mary his wife;
Their surnames was Pritchard,
They lived without strife;
And the reason was plain—
They abounded in riches,
They had no care or pain,
And his wife wore the breeches.

A Snake Story.—The Buffalo Express says:—"Miss Permelia Dumas, daughter of J. B. Dumas, tavern keeper at Strykersville, Wyoming county, N. Y., recently ejected from the stomach a black snake some six or seven inches in length! It had a white ring around its neck, very distinctly marked. The serpent was about the size of a common goose quill.

A Wife with three Husbands.—Gertude Kohler, a German woman has been arraigned at Albany, charged with having three husbands. When asked what had induced her to leave her two first husbands, she answered that they were "nichts goot," and that Mr. Kohler was worth "about six hundret of such tirty rascals. I try dem all," said she, "and takes de bestest: and if he not goot, I tries blenty more, till I finds a Dutchman dat suits jest right."

Due Maturity for Marriage.—When the mother takes no pains, the marriage of the daughter, even if not in itself intelligible, is likely to be unduly deferred. For the age at which marriage is a very material consideration. Aristotle was of opinion that the bridegroom should be thirty-seven years of age, and the bride eighteen, alleging physical reasons which I venture to think exceedingly inconclusive. Eighteen for the bride is the least to be objected to, and would yet be rather early in this climate. A girl of that age may be not absolutely unprepared for marriage, but she has hardly had time for that longing and yearning affection which is to be her best security after.

The woman should marry, therefore, rather before than after that culminating period of personal charm, which, varying much in different individuals, is but a short period in any, and occurs in early youth in almost all. She should be between twenty and thirty years of age, but nearer the former than the latter period. Now, the man at such an age would probably be too light for the man's part in such a marriage; and the more so when marrying a wife equally young. For when two young people are joined together in matrimony, it is as if one sweet pea should be put as a prop to another. The man may, therefore, be considered most marriageable when he is a little beyond thirty. In the case of a serious and thoughtful man, it need not be deferred so long, for, in such a case, a remark made in a letter of Lord Bacon's will probably be verified—that a man finds himself seven years older the day after his marriage.

Jokes Never Die.—Jokes are immortal. Capital or shocking they survive the most studied speeches of orators, the profoundest papers of statesmen. Had some antediluvian editor treated his readers to one, we do not believe that all the waters of the flood could have drowned it. A good joke now a-days, goes to help digest the roast beef and cherry puddings of a thousan i families. It makes the circuit of the worlds, steams over the ocean, skates on telegraph wires, tunnels, mountains, rides expresses, excites the risible of armies and of evening circles, makes many merry, and harms no one. Verily, a good joke is a great thing, and a bad one is abominable. Let jocose people beware.

No Choice.—In one of the courts recently, an individual attired in a Quakerish-looking garb, was called to the witness stand. The judge, taking him for a member of the Society of Friends, thus addressed him: "Will you swear or affirm?" "Just as thee d——n please, sir," was the reply.

Young America.—"My son," said a doating father who was about taking his son into business, "what shall be the style of the firm?" "Well governor," said the one-and-twenty youth, looking up in the heavens to find an answer. "I don't know; but suppose we have it 'John H. Samplin and Father." The old gentleman was struck with the originality of the idea, but could not adopt it.

Mrs. Partington.—Mrs. Partington says she never cared much about grand spectacles, or other sights; but there are two things she would like to have seen—the inoculation of Frank Pierce and corporatoin of Queen Victoria.

"Illustrated with cuts," said a young urchin, as he drew his pocket knife across the leaves of his grammar. "Illustrated with cuts," reiterated the schoolmaster, as he drew his cane across the back of the young urchin.

The man who "carried the thing too far," has let it drop. The sheriff is after him.

The following pun is one out of a number of specimens given by the "State of Main," of a budget of them recently submitted in competition for a prize of a silver cup in Portland:

"When does a man rob his wife?"
"When he *hooks* her dress.

A Constantinople letter of Nov. 16th says that the greatest excitement prevails in Affghanistan.—Dost Mahommed has declared to the shah of Persia, that the Affghans are at war with Russia, and that he means to attack them in the direction of Chirvan, and that he is resolved to march through the Persian territories, even against the crescent of the shah, if refused. The khan of Bokora has been killed by a band of rioters, mostly Affghans.

Heavy Rents.—It is stated that the property on Broadway and the south corner of Courtland street, New York, fifty feet front by one hundred, has been leased at $8000 per annum for fifteen years, the lessee to put up a building costing $50,000, to revert to the owner at the expiration of the lease. A bonus of $100,000, it is said, has been offered for this lease, and refused, it being considered as really worth three times that sum, from the rental expected to be realized.

A Solemn Question.—At a recent meeting of a parish, a solemn, straightbodied, and most exemplary deacon, submitted a report in writing, of the destitute and others standing in need of assistance in the parish.

"Are you sure, deacon," asked another solemn brother, "that you have *embraced* all the widdows?"

He answered that "he believed he had done so, but if any had been omitted, the emission could be easily corrected."

An Old Man.

CHESTER DISTRICT, South Carolina, January 3d, 1853.

Messrs. Mortimer & Mowbray—Gentlemen:—For the last five years I have been a severe sufferer from Rheumatism, the seeing your recommendation of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture, I purchased a bottle and the first dose has so much relieved me that I consider it but justice to give to the suffering world the result of the application.

Mine was acute Rheumatism in the back—so bad that I was confined to my bed for the last six months. The first bottle acted like a charm, the second restored strength to my poor afflicted back, and I am now as well and feel as young as when I was sixteen. I am now seventy four years of age.

I consider your Tincture the greatest discovery of the age; and po or suffering humanity ought to erect a monument to Dr. Hampton, who has saved thousands from pain. And you, gentlemen, have acted the part of public benefactors in disseminating the benefits which have resulted from your invaluable Tincture.

I am a plain cotton planter, and have never written for literary fame; but when my fellow beings are afflicted, shall I hesitate, or, through modesty, withhold any information valuable to my follow man? So, if you consider this worthy of a place in any of your newspapers, you are at liberty to make use of it.

Yours, truly, ALVAH KEMBALL.

A cure by Holloway's Ointment and Pills of a Tumour in the Knee.

Eighteen months ago Mrs. Jones, of Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, caught a severe cold, which settled in her knee, and formed a tumor on the joint, which in the course of time became so stiff that she could not bend it, and it continued so for twelve months. She tried remedy after remedy, but to no purpose and she became fearfully alarmed. At last she rubbed Holloway's Ointment into it unsparingly every night and morning, and took the Pills, which completely dispersed the tumor, and the joint has become again as pliant as ever, and free from pain.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 37½c., 87c., $1 50. each. Wholesale by the principal Drug houses of the Union; by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York; S. B. & J. A. Evans, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

The Citizens intend to elect this ticket, *just as it stands.* If either of the gentlemen, whose names are used, doe not wish to serve, he can decline after the election:

ROBT. H. COWAN,
WM. B. JONES,
WM. A. WRIGHT,
D. McMILLAN,
THOS. H. HOWEY,
ELI W. HALL,
JOHN GRIFFITH.

Dec. 22, 1853.91-te—16te.

TEMPERANCE TICKET.
For Commissioners of Town.

O. G. PARSLEY.
R. H. COWAN.
J. J. CONOLEY.
J. S. GREEN.
W. A. WRIGHT.
I. NORTHROP.
Dr. W. W. HARRISS. D17-87-te

For Commissioners of the Town of Wilmington.

MILES COSTIN.
THOMAS H. LANE.
Dr. W. W. HARRISS.
D. A. LAMONT.
L. A. HART.
J. H. FLANNER.
ALFRED MARTIN. [D13—88-tf]noo

The following gentlemen will be supported by many citizens, for Commissioners of Town:

MILES COSTIN.
THOS. C. MILLER.
Dr. W. W. HARRISS.
ELI W. HALL,
D. McMILLAN,
A. H. VANBOKKELEN,
Dr. DAN'L DuPRE. [Dec. 15—85-te

NOW'S YOUR TIME. From N. Y. per shers, L. P. Smith and Ben; 45 boxes Ada. Candles; 10 boxes sperm do.; 10 kegs of best Goshen Butter; 25 boxes of prime Cheese; 20 Stewart, Bassing & Co., hard sea'd Candies; Low for Cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

DIED,

In Hinde's county, Miss., on the 11th instant, Mrs. Sarah Eliza Reynolds, consort of Dr. James M. Reynolds, and daughter of the late Col. Giles W. Pearson, of this State.—The deceased was taken, in the bloom of youth, from the midst of a circle of endeared friends, under the afflicting circumstances that accompany "sudden death." In all the relations of daughter, wife and mother, her deportment furnished a beautiful exemplification of that perfect peace and happiness that is only secured by a habitual cultivation of the affections. Sad as is the lot of those whose hearts have been made desolate by this occurrence, they have the consolation of a well founded hope, inspired by the unostentatious and consistent piety of the deceased, that she has received the favor of Him, who has promised to be with the faithful, "in all time of our tribulation, and in all time of our prosperity—in the hour of death, and in the day of judgment." [Com.]

On the 15th ult., of typhoid fever, at his residence on New River, Onslow county, Mr. John B. Gornto, in the 27th year of his age. Mr. Gornto was a young man of good standing, distinguished for his good morals, gentle manners, uprightness, industry and integrity. His entire course of conduct through life, permanently secured for himself the love, esteem, admiration, friendship and confidence of all who knew him. In the death of Mr. Gornto, the community at large have lost a friend, a neighbor, and a citizen; and the loss will be deeply felt, and most sincerely regretted.—But this sincere regret cannot recall him; he has gone, leaving a kind mother, a loving brother, and an affectionate sister, with other relations and many friends to mourn their irreparable loss. Com.

☞ Wilmington papers, and N. C. Standard please copy.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.—November, 1853.

ARRIVED.

19—Schr. Cyrus Chamberlain, Hawes, to Rankin & Martin. The C. sailed from this port on the 4th inst., with naval stores and lumber, for Boston. On the 7th inst. she experienced a severe gale from N. E., and lost deck load, sails and spars;—she was towed up to town on Monday by the steam-tug Sam Beery.

Brig Rideout, Smith, from Boston, to Jas. H. Chadbourn & Co.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

20—Steamer Douglass, Howell, from Fayetteville, to John Banks.

21.—Schr. Jonas Smith, Firman, from New York, to Miles Costin.

Schr. Champion, Bartlett, from Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with 150 sacks salt.

Schr. Vermont, Elliott, from New London, to Kidder & Martin.

Steamer Spray, Jones, from Fayetteville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Jos. J. Lippitt.

CLEARED.

18—Schr. Ariel, Barlow, for New York, by J. R. Blossom; with naval stores, &c.

19—Brig Buena Vista, Somers, for Porto Rico, by George Harriss; with lumber and shingles.

Brig Geo. Washington, ——, for Portsmouth, N. H., by Russell & Bro.; with 81,296 feet lumber.

20—Schr. Ambassador, Allen, for New York, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 491 boxes sugar, 650 bush. pea nuts, 20,000 feet timber, 20 cords pine wood.

Schr. H. P. Russell, Diggs, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with lumber, cotton, &c.

20—Brig J. E. Gowan, Jordan, for West Indies, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with lumber.

Schr. Siam, Durham, for West Indies, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with lumber

21.—Schr. Lucy, Eaton, for New York, by J. & D. McRae & Co.

22.—Schr. H. Hallock, Pow, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores

Schr. L. P. Smith, Derrickson, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

Brig A. H. Wass, of Wilmington, from Liverpool, for New York, with boats washed away and short of provisions, was spoken 27th ult., lat. 45 N., lon. 24 W.

The Key West correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writes, on the 8th inst., that Brig Rufus Soule, (of N. Y.,) Chapman, from Wilmington, N. C., for New Orleans, had put in leaky. Her cargo was landing, and she would be examined and repaired.

Milford, Nov. 21.—The Rapid, from Wilmington, N. C., for London, arrived here with loss of main boom.

$200 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, about the 1st of May 1850, his negro man JANETT, at that time hired to Mr. Gregory in Macon, Ga. The said negro is about 26, or 27 years old, about 5 feet 11 inches high, rather spare made, dark copper collor. He is supposed to be lurking either in Bladen or Sampson Counties. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said negro to me, or his lodgment in any Jail, so I can get him again.

Dec. 23, 1853.—16-2m* D. McDANIEL.

THE WILMINGTON MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,

WILL resume operations on the first Monday of January next, in Society Hall, which has been commodiously fitted up for the purpose.

The Female Department will be in charge of Mrs. Jewett, assisted by Miss H. A. Beals, an accomplished and experienced teacher from New England.

☞ It is the aim of the undersigned to make this department equal, in its advantages, to any Female School in the country.

The method of instruction and discipline pursued and to be pursued in this school, has been submitted to enlightened criticism elsewhere, and always with marked approval.

For several months it has been before this community; with what success, it is left for the intelligent patrons and pupils of the school to decide.

Patrons and the public are cordially invited to visit the school at any time, and test the character of our instruction by rigid personal examination.

For terms of admission, &c., inquirers are referred to our school cards, which may be had of the Principal or of his brother, S. Jewett. G. W. JEWETT, Principal.

Dec. 23, 1853. 16-tf

NEGROES FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the County Court of New Hanover county, I will sell at public auction, at Exchange Corner, in the town of Wilmington, on Wednesday, the 25th of January next, several VALUABLE NEGROES. Terms cash.

WM. J. HAND, Com'r.

Dec. 22, 1853 91-1m—16-1m

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of a decree obtained at December Term, 1853, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover county, I will sell at public auction, at the Court-house door in Wilmington, on Tuesday, the 24th of January next, on a credit of six months, THREE LIKELY NEGROES, two men and one girl. ELI W. HALL, Commissioner.

Dec. 21, 1853 90-3tn&3tjbs—16-2

ASHES! ASHES!! ASHES!!!

THE public are particularly requested to save their ashes, as there will be a sale for them soon, and they will be called for at their houses. [Dec. 20 – 89-tf

NEGROES TO HIRE.

SOME able bodied Turpentine hands to hire for the ensuing year. WM. A. BERRY.

Dec. 20. 89-t3tD

BY EXPRESS,

ODD-FELLOW'S OFFERING, for 1854, one of the most beautiful annuals ever published, a worthy Gift Book for the Brethren of the Order. This volume contains literary articles of great merit, and has six most elegant colored engravings, illustrating two subordinate and three encampment Degrees and the Degree of Rebekah, also four steel engravings. The Brethren of the Order may feel proud to present such a Book to their wives and families.—For sale by J. T. MUNDS.

NAILS, SHOT, WHITE LEAD, OIL AND WINDOW GLAS, ust received, and offered for sale by

Dec. 21. FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

WE can supply all the necessaries for good BUCKWHEAT CAKES—consisting of best Buckwheat Flour and Goshen Butter; Duplin Honey, and Cream Tartar, and Soda. For sale low, by

Dec. 2 W. M. SHERWOOD & CO.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a Co-partnership under the name and style of JAMES F. GILLESPIE & CO., for the purpose of carrying on a GENERAL AGENCY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

JAMES F. GILLESPIE,
GEORGE S. GILLESPIE.

Wilmington,, Nov. 4th, 1853 (Com. copy.) 53-tf—10-tf

JUST RECEIVED—A general and splendid assortment of PERFUMERY and FANCY ARTICLES, suitable to Fall Trade. TOILET SOAPS and LUBIN POWDERS; 30,000 HAVANA CIGARS. A fresh and large supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, and CHEMICALS. 100 ozs. of French and English QUININE. A large supply of WHITE LEAD just received. For sale by

Sept. 16, '53.—11-tf—3—] C. & D. DuPRE.

☞ Herald and Commercial copy.

THE CARPENTER'S NEW GUIDE, a complete Book of Lines for Carpentry & Joinery; Treating fully of Practical Geometry, Soffits, Grains, Niches, Roofs, and Domes; and containing a great variety of Original Designs. Also, a full exemplification of the Theory and Practice of Stair Building, Cornices, Mouldings, and Dressing of every description, including, also, some Observations and Calculations on the Strength of Timber, by Peter Nicholson; the whole being carefully and thoroughly revised by N. K. Davis, and containing numerous New, Improved, and Original Designs for Roofs, Domes, &c., by Sam'l Sloan, Architect; Sixteenth Edition, 1854. Quarto, Cloth Binding. Price $4. Received and for sale at S. W. WHITAKER'S.

MORE DRAB OVER COATS.—A new lot of those beautiful Over Sacks, just received at

Dec. 17. SCOTT & BALDWIN'S.

NOTICE.

HAVING changed my business and sold my stock of goods, I hereby give notice to all indebted to me, that their accounts are made out and ready for settlement, and respectfully request their immediate attention.

W. C. HOWARD.

P. S.—Also, all indebted to the late firm of HOWARD & PEDEN, who do not pay up by the 1st of January next, will find their accounts placed in the hands of officers for collection. [nov 18] W. C. HOWARD.

FOR CHRISTMAS TIMES.—Splendid Rosewood Dressing Cases, elegantly furnished; Writing Desks, papier mache, rosewood and ebony; Ink Stands, papier mache, mahogany, rosewood and glass; Ladies' Companions, splendidly urnished with sterling silver; Thermometers, papier mache fand other fancy styles; Card Cases, papier mache, pearl and shell; Port Monaies, siler, pearl and velvet; Letter Clips of various styles and sizes; Paper Weights, do.; All received and for sale at the New Book Store, by

Dec. 21, 1853. T. MUNDS.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Beeswax, ₱ lb.	.25	@	00		
Beef Cattle, ₱ 100 lbs.	.5 00	@	6 00		
Bricks, ₱ M.	7 25	@	12 00		
Candles, ₱ lb.					
Tallow	.14	@	16		
Adamantine	.26	@	35		
Sperm	.50	@	62½		
Coffee, ₱ lb.					
Java	.14	@	16		
Laguayra	.13	@	14		
Cuba	.00	@	00		
Rio	.12	@	13		
St. Domingo	.11	@	12		
Cotton, ₱ lb.	.9	@	10		
Corn Meal, ₱ bush.	.85	@	90		
Domestics,					
Sheeting, ₱ yd.	7½	@	8		
Yarn, ₱ lb.	.16	@	17		
Eggs, ₱ doz.	.25	@	00		
Empty Barrels, each,					
Spts. Turp.	.2 12½	@	2 40		
Feathers, ₱ lb.	.55	@	58		
Fish, ₱ bbl.					
Mullets	.6 00	@	6 25		
Mackerel, No. 1		@	00 00		
do. No. 2		@	0 00		
do. No. 3		@	0 00		
Shad, Ocean,	00 00	@	00 00		
Herrings, East.		@	0 00		
do. N.C. roe,		@	00 00		
do. Smoked, ₱ box.	40	@	50		
Dry Cod, ₱ cwt.	.3 75	@	4 00		
Flour, ₱ bbl.,					
Canal	.7 00	@	9 50		
Baltimore	.0 00	@	0 00		
Fayetteville	0 00	@	6 50		
Grain, ₱ bush.					
Corn	.00	@	00		
Oats	.00	@	60		
White Beans		@	00		
Pease, Cow	.00	@	00		
Rice, rough	1 08	@	1 10		
do., clean, ₱ lb.	.4	@	4¼		
Hay, ₱ 100 lbs.					
Eastern	.0 00	@	0 00		
Northern	.0 90	@	95		
Iron, ₱ lb.					
English, ass'd.	4¼	@	00		
American, ref.	5½	@	00		
do. sheer	.0	@	00		
Swede	5¼	@	00		
Lime, ₱ bbl.	1 25	@	1 37½		
Liquors, ₱ gall. (domestic)					
Whiskey	.33	@	34		
N. E. Rum	.38	@	40		
Gin	.38	@	40		
Brandy	.37½	@	40		
do. Apple	.75	@	1 00		
Lumber, ₱ M., (River.)					
Floor. B'ds	.00 00	@	13 00		
Wide do.	0 00	@	8 50		
Scantling	0 00	@	0 00		
Molasses, per gallon.					
New Orleans	.00	@	00		
Cuba	.00	@	25		
Nails, ₱ lb.					
Cut	5½	@	0		
Wrought	.10	@	12½		
Naval Stores, ₱ 280 lbs.					
Turpentine,					
Virgin dip	.0 00	@	3 00		
Yellow dip	.0 00	@	3 75		
Hard	.0 00	@	2 20		
Tar	.0 00	@	2 35		
Pitch	.0 00	@	0 00		
Rosin, No. 1	0 00	@	0 00		
do. No. 2	0 00	@	0 00		
do. No. 3	0 00	@	1 10		
Spts Turp., ₱ gallon	.00	@	58		
Varnish, ₱ gal.	20	@	22		
Oils, ₱ gallon.					
Sperm	.1 15	@	1 65		
Linseed, raw	75	@	80		
do. boiled	00	@	90		
Whale	0 00	@	0 00		
Rosin	20	@	75		
Potatoes,					
Sweet, ₱ bush.	.65	@	75		
Irish, do	.00	@	0 00		
do. ₱ bbl.	.2 50	@	3 00		
Provisions, ₱ lb.					
N. C. Bacon,					
Hams	.12	@	00		
Middlings	.9	@	00		
Shoulders	.9	@	00		
Hog round	.9	@	9½		
Western Bacon,					
Middlings	7½	@	8		
Shoulders	.7	@	7½		
N. C. Lard	.12	@	00		
West'n do	.12	@	00		
Butter	.22	@	27		
Cheese	.11	@	00		
Pork, Mess, ₱ bbl.	.16 50	@	17 50		
do. Prime	.00 00	@	00 00		
Beef, Mess.	13 50	@	14 00		
do. Fulton Market	.00 00	@	20 00		
Poultry,					
Chickens, live	.15	@	25		
do. dead	.00	@	00		
Turkeys, live	.90	@	1 00		
do. dead, ₱ lb	00	@	00		
Salt,					
Alum ₱ bush.	.00	@	00		
Liverpool ₱ sack, ground	.0 00	@	0 00		
do. fine	.00	@	0 00		
Sugars, ₱ lb.					
Porto Rico	.7	@	8		
New Orleans	5½	@	7		
Muscovado	5½	@	7		
Loaf & crush	.10	@	11		
Clarified and Granulated	.7	@	9		
Soap, ₱ lb.	5½	@	7½		
Shingles, ₱ M.					
Contract	.5 00	@	5 50		
Common	.2 00	@	3 00		
Staves, ₱ M.					
W. O. Bbl.	.20 00	@	0 00		
R. O. Hhd.	00 00	@	00 00		
Ash Head'g	0 00	@	12 00		
Timber, ₱ M.					
Shipping	.00 00	@	00 00		
Mill, prime	8 00	@	10 00		
do. inferior to ordinary	.5 00	@	7 00		
Tallow, ₱ lb.	.9	@	10		

Note.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.;—say on Lumber 80 cents to $1 ₱ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 15 cents ₱ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——*For Virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth is made, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 55	a	$ 60
Spirits Turpentine, do.	.00	a	90
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	.00	a	22½
Cotton, per bale,	1 25	a	1 50
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,		a	6
Flaxseed, per cask,	.00	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel,	.6	a	8
Lumber, per M.,	.5 00	a	7 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	.50	a	60
Spirits Turpentine, do.	.80	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	8
Lumber, per M., as to size	.5 50	a	8 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	.6	a	0
Rice per 100 lbs.			22½
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	.55		65
Spirits Turpntine, do.	.00	a	90
Lumber, perM.	.10 50	a	11 00

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	1 per ct. prem.	Philadelphia	1 per ct. prem
New York,	1 " "	Virginia	½ " "
Boston,	1 " "	Charleston,	1 " "

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 22D, 1853.

Turpentine—Since our last Thursday's review the Turpentine market has been unsteady, and quotations of yesterday show a decline on the soft article of 10@15 cents, and on the hard of 5@10 cents—₱ 280 lbs. The receipts for the week ended to-day have been heavier than for some time past, and foot up 10,412 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Yellow dip	Virgin.	Hard.
Thursday	3,070	$3 85@3 90	$3 08@3 12	$2 30
Friday	2,912	3 90	3 12	2 30
Saturday	1,200	3 90	3 12	2 30
Monday	1,000	3 85	3 08	2 30
Tuesday	1,670	3 75	3 00	2 20@2 25
Wednesday	560	3 75	3 00	2 20

The article this morning has rather a downward tendency in price. Some parcels are now on market, for part of which $3 70 is offered for yellow dip, and $2 20 for hard, ₱ 280 lbs. [We quote the actual price received for virgin dip, being a deduction of one-fifth from the price of yellow dip.]

Spirits Turpentine—Has also ruled unsteady during the week, and the transactions since Thursday last have been light, reaching only 839 bbls., as follows:

Thursday	200 bbls.	60 cents	₱ gallon—bbls.	included.	
Friday	70	" 61	"	do.	do.
Saturday	100	" 61	"	do.	do.
Monday	409	" 60@61	"	do.	do.
Wednesday	60	" 58	"	do.	do.

There was nothing done on Tuesday, and yesterday only a small lot changed hands (as noted above) at 58 cents. The market is extremely dull, and we learn that other parcels were offered at above figures, without finding a buyer.

Rosin.—In Rosin, but very little has been done during the week, and the only sales we can hear of are as follows: On Thursday, 2,000 bbls. Common, and Saturday, 600 do. do., at $1 10 for large size bbls. The market is firm at above figure, and we learn that it has been offered for one or two parcels, but sellers are holding at a higher price.

Tar—The receipts of Tar this week reach only 423 bbls., which has all changed hands at last week's quotation—$2 35 ₱ bbl. The article seems to be in fair enquiry, and last sale was on Monday at above prices.

Coffee—Store rates have advanced a shade since our last review, on some descriptions, and the supply is getting light. See table for prices, as in quantity and quality.

Cotton—Comes in slowly, and is in good enquiry. Sales on Friday last of 11 bales mixed quality at 10 cents, Tuesday 24 bales on private terms, and Wednesday, 15 do. at 10 cents ₱ lb., for good quality; we quote at 9@10 cents ₱ lb., as in quality.

Corn Meal—Is in light supply, and only small receipts.—Selling from store at 85@90 cents ₱ bushel.

Empty Barrels—There is a heavy stock of Spirits Turpentine Barrels on market, and little or no demand. We note some small sales of second hand at $2 12½ each; now held at $2 40.

Feathers—Have advanced a shade since last review, and a small parcel sold on Saturday at 58 cents ₱ lb. There is a light supply on market, and a fair enquiry for them; generally held at 55@58 cents ₱ lb.

Flour—Northern brands remain without alteration in price, and supply in store moderate. Sales at our quotations, as in quantity and quality; see table. No Baltimore brands in market. The stock of Fayetteville brands in market is very heavy, and prices have declined a shade since our last. We note sales during the week from store and wharf at $6@6 25 ₱ bbl. for superfine. The article is dull of sale, and demand limited; last sale was at lowest figure. Sells from store in small lots at $6 25@6 50 for superfine.

Fish.—No receipts of m

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, DEC. 19, 1853.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

Things in Europe.

It was long questioned whether, indeed, hostilities would actually break out between even Russia and Turkey. It was asserted that diplomacy and red tape would settle the whole matter; but diplomacy and red tape have failed, and the question now is, not whether there shall be war at all, for that has been settled by the occurrence of actual hostilities, but whether the war already known to exist, shall be confined to its present limits, or shall become general, involving all the leading powers of Europe. The professed object of England and France, is to obtain such an authoritative decision of the other four powers, to wit:—France, England, Austria and Prussia, as shall compell the belligerents to a peaceful settlement upon a basis agreed upon by the four powers; and, ostensibly for this purpose, a treaty has been negotiated in London between England & France, and the co-operation of the German powers invited. On the other hand, the Emperor of Russia is equally opposed to the war's becoming general. He has long been seeking an occasion of war under the pretext of which to seize upon Constantinople, and is no doubt confident of being able to do so if left undisturbed to pursue his ambitious designs upon Turkey, with no other opposition than that weakened power can offer. To these designs, the intervention of the other powers would oppose an effectual barrier, and of course the effort of Russian diplomacy has been, if possible, to prevent any cordial co-operation, especially between France and England, and also to embarrass, in every possible way, Louis Napoleon, who is really willing enough to go at once into the defence of Turkey, but does not wish to move seperately from England.—The recent "fusion" of the two branches of the Bourbon family has, no doubt, been gotten up by Russian intrigues, so as to revive the hopes of the Royalist party in France, and thus give the present Emperor full employment at home. For the same purpose, dissatisfactions are fomented among the people with some effect; and it is further said, that in order, if possible, to put an end to the cordial understanding between the French and English Courts—Russian diplomatists have given covert assurances to the latter that the Emperor Nicholas is desirous of treating separately with England, and will make all fair and proper concessions, which he will not do to Louis Napoleon. So far, however, England has entertained no proposition not made to her and her allies jointly.

Austria is in fact neutralized. She cannot move. She dare not declare against Russia without losing Hungary, nor against the Western powers without losing Italy—and besides, she has got no money; so that, whatever she may do, it will be in a sort of spasmodic way, which no man can foretell. She cannot make common cause with France and England, for that would place her in opposition to Russia. Prussia will not, for she is always trimming for her own interest, and will be bound down to nothing. So all chances of stopping the war by the united action of the four non-belligerent powers are over, and we think the continued good understanding between France and England shows that the Czar's plan of having a snug little time of it all to himself is equally hopeless. Diplomacy has failed at every turn throughout the affair, even when most confident of success, and we think it will fail now. It could not prevent the war's breaking out, and it can hardly prevent its extending beyond its present theatre. And if it does spread? Europe will see sights—that's all.

☞ One indiscreet friend can do more injury than a dozen enemies—and the Administration will learn this, if it tacitly allows the *Union* to commit it much longer, by its ridiculous course. In the beginning of the week, the Senate chose TUCKER, of the *Sentinel*, and *not* ARMSTRONG, of the *Union*, printer to that body; and forthwith the *Union* comes out, trying to attach an importance to its own defeat, by representing it as a direct attack upon the President, and threatening all the Senators who did not choose to vote for General ARMSTRONG with excommunication. Neither the President or his real, judicious friends desire any issue made upon General ARMSTRONG or his printing. General ARMSTRONG is not a Democratic "institution"—he is not thunderer-general; and the *Union*, until its course be changed, ought not to receive any of that countenance shown to an accredited organ.

Every good Democrat and friend of the country must deprecate the miserable issue about the spoils, which has been made against the administration by professed Democrats. How much more must every rational friend of the President regret to see him compromised to such an issue as this, by the indecent ravings of the Union about *its* disappointment. The Democratic Senators, who voted against the Union, had just as great a right, even in a party point of view, to the distribution of their patronage, as the President had to his. Many of them stand too high in the party to have their Democracy impugned by the Union; but for all that, the choice of TUCKER was a bad one, and would never have been made by open vote as in the House. The secret ballot is right, for the people acting on their own behalf, but not for those acting in a representative capacity, whose action ought always to be open to the inspection of those whom they represent.

☞ It is understood that the Committee on Naval Affairs, on Friday last, voted unanimously to report a bill, at the first opportunity, probably on today, authorizing the construction of six steam frigates, to be built under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, in such manner as he shall see fit, and appropriating $3,000,000 for the purpose. The movement shows both a hearty support for the Secretary's recommendations, and prompt support on the part of the Committee. By the way, we notice that Mr. ASHE is second or third on this important Committee, a position which his intimate and friendly relations with the Secretary, will render highly pleasant to both.

GAS.—Until Thursday night last, we did not happen to notice the new Gas, which has been in use for some days, we believe. It burns beautifully, and is equal, so far as we can judge, to any that we have seen—at the North or elsewhere. We anticipate no further difficulties with it.

ONSLOW COUNTY.—Sitgreaves Attmore, Esq., was elected at the last term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Session for Onslow County, Solicitor, in the place of Eli W. Hall, Esq., of Wilmington, resigned.

MR. FRY, Manager of the Italian Opera in New York a year or two since, has just recovered $1,000 damages, in a libel suit against the New York Herald. The libel consisted in certain publications in the Herald, in the form of criticisms, calculated to injure Mr. FRY as a man and a manager. So BENNET has to pay for some of his abuse.

Judge Ellis.

The last Raleigh Standard contains a letter from Judge Ellis to the Editor of that paper, in which the writer requests his name to be no longer considered among those from which a Democratic candidate for Governor might be selected. This position of Judge Ellis, no doubt assumed for good and sufficient reasons, of a private nature, into which it is not necessary nor proper for us to inquire, leaves us, of course, one short from the list of Western Democratic candidates, but still with a noble band to choose from. Some of our cotemporaries—the Elizabeth City Pioneer, for instance—take exception with our remark, that the nomination ought to be conceded to the West; with all due respect, however, to their opinions, we feel only the more confirmed in our own. For certain, the nominee of the Whig Convention will be dictated by a sort of Morehead influence at the West, how friendly to this section we need not say. Among its prominent electioneering issues will be one for an unrestricted Convention, or some other way of arriving at an abolition of the present basis of representation in both Houses, so as to give a preponderance to the Whig West, at the sacrifice of the just power and influence of the East. To counteract this—to operate to the best advantage for the State, for the East and for the Democratic party, we must take up a popular Western man, sound upon all the State issues—a liberal man, who is willing to claim for the West all that justly belongs to it, but who looks to North Carolina interests in North Carolina public works—who is neither a vassal to Virginia nor South Carolina—who can go for a specific amendment to the constitution, so as to do away with an invidious distinction between the rich and poor, without wishing or seeking to imperil the whole framework of that instrument, and place in jeopardy the delicately adjusted balance between the different sections of the State. Such a man, we think, is Dr. Mills, to whom we again call attention. It is nonsense to talk about the claims of any body or any section.—Selections between good men should only depend upon a calculation as to which can best serve the public and the party.

Later from Europe.—Arrival of the Asia, at New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The British Mail Steam Ship *Asia* has arrived at New York from Liverpool, which port she left on the 3d inst.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.—The Russo-Turkish war has made little progress, but success so far has been with the Turks.

It is reported that an alliance, offensive and defensive, has been formed between England and France, and between Spain and Sardinia.

The Emperor of Russia, it is anticipated, will issue another Manifesto.

A new project for amicably settling matters, has been proposed by Austria, and she has suggested that a conference should be held either at Vienna, Paris or London, and it is reported that the Powers are disposed to acquiesce in such a meeting, and are in favor of inviting Russia and Turkey to send delegates thereto.

Skirmishing along the banks of the Danube continued. A Turkish steamer had captured the Russian frigate *Vladimar* in the Black Sea, and a Turkish ship had captured a Russian frigate, after a desperate conflict.

The allied fleets remained at their anchorage. The Turkish fleet intended to attack Sebastopol, and after the 30th ult. Russian shipping was liable to seizure by the Turks.

The Sultan has declined to receive further treasures from the Ulemas, being unwilling to make the war a religious one.

Apartments were being prepared at Adrianople for the reception of the Sultan.

In Asia, the Turks had met with the most brilliant success, having captured the first class fortress of Souchum Khan and Fort Usurghetti.

In Servia affairs were unsatisfactory, and the Servians had demanded from the Sultan an *exequatur* for a Russian Consul, which leads the Porte to believe that Servia is under Russian influence, notwithstanding it has promised to observe a strict neutrality.

It is reported that a revolution had broken out in Portugal in favor of Don Miguel.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Further Intelligence from the East.

The Emperor of Russia positively refuses to accept any arrangement. He says that henceforth the question of dispute must be decided by the fate of armies.

The Sultan in an interview with Gen. de l'Huys pointed out the necessity of putting a termination to the demands of the Russians, and he declared that the Principalities must and shall be evacuated.

It was reported that the whole of the Polish army had marched to the Principalities. An imperial guard was to garrison Poland.

On the 21st the Turks drove the Russians from the island opposite Gimgero. Two attempts were made to recapture it, but the Russians were repulsed. On the 24th, however, the Russians recaptured it, when the Turks showed fight, but were finally driven off.

On the 25th the Turks advanced towards Krajova, and formed an entrenched camp of 8,000 men.

A large body of Cossacks, reconnoitering on the Danube, had been surprised by the Turks, and cut to pieces.

The report of the treaty of alliance between England and France regarding the Eastern question, and eventually giving aid to the Turks, was universally believed.

A severe struggle continues for the passage of the Danube.

The Austrians were forming large armies of observation in Transylvania, and their other Eastern frontiers.

Omer Pacha firmly maintains his position at Kalafat. His policy seems to be to harass the enemy, but to avoid pitched battles.

It was rumored that six French and English steamers had or were about to enter the Black Sea.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 14.—A difficulty occurred on Tuesday between Senator Gwin and Secretary Guthrie, in Washington, on account of an alledged incivility on the part of the latter, and a duel was at first anticipated, as Mr. Gwin demanded an apology, but ultimately, it is said, the matter was amicably adjusted.

Notwithstanding the severity of the weather the U. S. mail steamer Gladiator, Capt. Sterett, arrived from Wilmington, N. C., yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, thus maintaining the reputation that she, and indeed all the boats on this line, have for seaworthiness.—The Gladiator, moreover, is a most comfortable vessel in any weather, and has a most efficient and courteous commander.—*Charleston Courier, 10th inst*

The Hamilton's Officers and Crew.

Capt. Pease, of the Cutter *Jefferson Davis*, returned yesterday from Kiawah Island, where he had been to have and examination of the seamen washed up on the Beach, and supposed to be some of the crew of the *Hamilton*. Two bodies had been washed ashore since our last information, making six in all. Geo. Carter, Carpenter, of New England, Jas Sullivan, Master-at-Arms, *Jos. Bowser*, colored boy, with two other seamen, whose names are unknown, were identified as belonging to the *Hamilton*. These men formed, without doubt, the crew of the boat in which were Lieut. Hine and Saunders. It is thought that the bodies of the officers may be in the surf near the beach, and Lieut. Kellogg, of the *Jefferson Davis*, has been left on the Island, by Capt. Pease, to take charge of the remains, or of those of any of the seamen that may float ashore. Capt. Pease made an examination of the cost ten miles further than it had been previously explored, but without ascertaining more than is communicated above.

Charleston Standard.

SALE OF TOWN PROPERTY, NEGROES, &c.—We noticed, last week, the sale of the late S. L. Hart's Teat's Bridge Plantation, to David Hinton of Wake, for $25,000. This week his town property was divided and sold—the dwelling house (formerly James Wendell's) for $2750, to Weldon S. Hunter—the Store Lot, for $1500 to Wm. L. Hart—and the Stable lot, for $850 to F. L. Bond. The part of the lot adjoining the Store lot, formerly occupied by Wm. Crockat, was sold by Mr. Weddell a few weeks since to W. H. Powell for $1750.

On Tuesday last, a negro woman aged 36 years and her three children, the oldest aged about 6 years, sold at public sale for $1705—three boys, aged from 10 to 12 years, sold at private sale for about $2300—and a negro girl aged about 14 years, for $710.

We are told that negro men are hiring for $200 per year, for river and turpentine purposes.

Tarboro' Southerner.

The election of Beverly Tucker, as Printer to the Senate, was totally unexpected to outsiders, and even to Tucker himself. The whole matter was agreed upon in caucus, but kept a profound secret. The Hards are greatly elated, and the administration men mortified and alarmed. The ballot was secret, but the following may be relied upon as pretty near the vote:

FOR ARMSTRONG—Messrs. Allen, Bell, Cass, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglass, Gwin, Hamlin, James, Johnson, Norris, Petit, Shields, Sidell, Stuart, Walker, Williams.

FOR TUCKER—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Badger, Benjamin, Bright, Brodhead, *Chase*, Clayton, Hooper, Dawson, Dixon, Evans, Everett, Fish, Foot, Hunter, Mason, Pearce, Pratt, *Seward*, Smith, *Sumner*, Thompson of Ky., *Wade*, Weller, Wright *

It is believed that seven of the nine Democrats who bolted from the Administration on this issue, can be relied upon to form similar coalitions more directly affecting the Administration. Time will show.—*Wash. Corr. Balt. American.*

*Abolitionists in Italics.

AUSTRIA "NEUTRALIZED," NOT NEUTRAL.—The situation of Austria in the present European question is thus plainly stated in the Berlin Wochenblatt:—"We have often pointed out," says that journal, "the serious embarrassments with which Austrian policy is surrounded. By the slightest movement, Austria runs the double risk of being obliged either to go to war with Russia, and to see Hungary rise at the same time, or be attacked by France, with a rising in Italy. She has consequently been compelled to abstain from any movement what ever. Having cried, 'Peace, at all price,' she is now reduced to endeavor to limit the conflagration which she can no longer quench, and at which she must look on without stirring. Austria is not neutral, but neutralized. This position however, was not the sole motive of the mission of Baron Prokesch. It is not a secret for any one that the finances of Austria are in a desperate state. A new loan was imperiously necessary; and the cabinet of Vienna applied to the great banking-house which, in its quality of one the most considerable creditors of Austria, finds itself always in the alternative either to suffer a severe loss or to postpone it by giving additional aid. This experienced physician felt the pulse of his patient, and avowed that he was very hard up indeed; he nevertheless offered to come once more to his relief, provided he would follow implicitly the prescription he should offer. These prescriptions concerned the reduction of the army, and a declaration of neutrality on the part of the german Diet. The first of these measures has been carried out; the second has not, because Prussia has refused to consent to it."

THE CLAIRVOYANCE CASE IN NEW YORK.—It is needless for us to repeat any of the particulars of the arrest of Dr. John K. Seymour, in New York, for fraudulently obtaining a deed of a house and lot from Mr. John R. Stuyvesant. (It appears that Mr. Stuyvesant, who was a member of the wealthy family of that name, has left a wife and two children residing in Pouglkeepsie.) On Thursday last, the examination of the case was to have come off.—Counsel on both sides were in attendance, but Mr. Stuyvesant did not make his appearance. Subsequently a message arrived, stating that Mr. Stuyvesant was dead; that he expired that morning at six o'clock, of Asiatic cholera. At first the counsel could not believe the story, and thought it a joke, until informed of its truth by a relative of the deceased. A rumor was put in circulation that the death of Mr. S. was the result of suicide; and the coroner forthwith prohibited the burial until an investigation could be made.

The counsel for the prisoner of course moved a discharge, when the judge, being satisfied of the death of the complainant, and there being no other witness, ordered Seymour to be set at liberty. It is certainly a strange affair throughout.

NO LICENSE.—Some time previous to the last term of Guilford County Court, we heard frequent mention of a petition, numerously signed in town and county, to be presented to the Court against granting licenses to retail spirituous liquors. The petition was not read before the Court; but on the application of C. A. Gillespie for an order to renew his license to retail, the fact of a strongly organized and united opposition to any license was developed. We think most of the regular members of the bar had been retained, on one side of the other, and the matter was ably argued before the Court by Messrs. J. T. Morehead, Gorrell and Gilmer—Mr. Morehead in favor of the application, Mr. Gorrell against it, and Mr. Gilmer in a plain, dispassionate exposition of the law, and duty and obligations of the Justices under it. The applicant, we believe it is admitted, comes as nearly up to the requirements of the Law as to the character prescribed for a retailer as any man who has ever applied; but the vote of the Magistrates on the bench showed their strong feeling of opposition to the business. The vote stood, 9 in favor and 18 against granting the license. No other application was made; and now there is not a single licensed retail shop in the county. A fair opportunity will therefore be now presented for judging of the effect of the "critter" coming by the quart instead of the gill.

Greensborough Patriot

The question, "How did the President's Message leak out?" is now pretty satisfactorily solved. It came from the Union office, and an attache of that establishment is understood to be the individual who let the cat out of the bag. Slips of it were sent to the Times office, here, with instructions to give slips to the Tribune. That's the whole history of the transaction, as I happen to know. It is simply absurd, therefore, to say that the President or Secretaries had anything to do with it.

N. Y. Corr. Pennsylvanian.

RAIL ROAD ENGINEER.—Mr. S. S. Solomons has been elected chief Engineer of the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad. He has been for several years connected with the Wilmington and Manchester Road in arduous and responsible trusts, and has established an enviable reputation for gentlemanly deportment and efficiency in the discharge of his duties.—We regard the acquisition of his services, as a matter of congratulation to the company; and if they will give a chance, we undertake to say, that he will finish the Road within the time now indicated for its completion.—*Darlington Flag.*

MR. THACKERAY.—Some thin-skinned American critics having objected to a passage in Thackeray's new novel in which one of the characters, supposed to be speaking in 1776, is made to refer to "Mr. Washington" as one who "was heading the American rebels with a courage, it must be confessed, worthy of a better cause," the author has addressed a note to the London Times explanatory of the objectionable sentence. He states that the reference is a satirical one, and that the satire referred to those in England who were taught to call Washington "Mr. Washington," and he adds with a genial heartiness that will make him many friends on this side the water.

Need I say that our officers were instructed (until they were taught better manners) to call Washington "Mr. Washington?" and that the Americans were called rebels during the whole of that contest? Rebel!—of course they were rebels; and I should like to know what native American would not have been a rebel in that cause?

As irony is dangerous, and has hurt the feelings of kind friends whom I would not wish to offend, let me say, in perfect faith and gravity, that I think the cause for which Washington fought entirely just and right, and the champion the very noblest, purest, bravest, best of God's men.

A DISCOVERY.—Capt. Pearson of the British barque Cashmere, claims to have discovered, Aug. 4th, two islands not laid down in the chart. The east island is situated in latitude 16 deg. 53 sec. south, longitude 169 deg. 51 sec. east from Greenwich. West island, lat 16 deg. 53 sec. south long. 149 deg. 43 sec. east, visible from the deck nine or ten miles, and covered with bushes. If not named, Capt. Pearson proposes to call them Willis' Islands, in compliment to the owner of the Cashmere. August 7th and 10th an American barque, name unknown, was in company, and may have also discovered the island.

THE CITY OF WILMINGTON.—The facility of communicating by Railroad is already directing the attention of our citizens to this market. We understand that a large quantity of cotton has gone there from the other side of the river, some of which was transhipped to Charleston at such rates of freight as to justify the proceeding. It will, no doubt, redound to the benefit of the planters, to have access to the two markets thus presented. The proprietor of the Flag was recently in Wilmington and gives a gratifying account of the prosperity and enterprise of this rapidly improving City.—*Darlington Flag.*

A WONDERFUL ANIMAL.—Captain Dan Hickok has now at the City Hotel the most wonderful quadruped "classical" that the world ever saw. It is an animal raised in Texas and produced by a cross between the Mexican Pelon, or naked dog and a female zebra. He possesses to a great decree the remarkable qualities of the specie from which he sprung on the maternal side, together with the endurance and perseverance of his paternal ancestor. His physical endowments are such as to render him extremely rapid in the execution of his peculiar movements. He is a fine sample of superfluous stock-raising on the Rio Grande, and owes his present visit to this city to the fact that Indians would steal him. We understand that it is the intention of Captain Dan to ship him to the World's Fair, where bets will be made that in the exhibition of his peculiar parts he can be beat by no animal that goes on four legs.—*N. O Crescent.*

THE WAY ICE IS FORMED AT SEA.—Captain Scoresby in his account of the Arctic Regions, says, while describing the formation of ice in the open sea, that he has literally seen it *grow* to a consistence capable of stopping the way of a ship, with a brisk wind—and this even when exposed to the full force of the waves of the Atlantic. The surface is first covered by a peculiar substance called "sludge," resembling snow which has been cast into the water too cold to dissolve it. This smooths the surface of the sea as if oil had been poured upon it. It is composed of small detached crystals, which gradually unite, but are broken by the motion of the waves, into pieces about three inches in diameter. These pieces becoming thicker and stouter, again unite, constituting what is called pancake ice. These 'pancakes' come together in their turn, and form cakes perhaps a foot in thickness and many yards in circumference When the sea is perfectly smooth the freezing process proceeds much more rapidly, so that in forty-eight hours the ice will have become capable of sustaining a man's weight.

SOCIAL LIFE IN BOSTON.—We trust our country friends will not credit the various stories which are told with so much pathos, and we may with truth add, pathos, in regard to the great increase of crime in Boston. The fact is, the increase of crime in this city has not by any means kept pace with the increase of our population. The records of our courts show, that thirty years ago there was actually more crime in proportion to the number of people than there is at present, and this notwithstanding the vast increase in our foreign population. If our visitors from the country would not furnish business to our officers and courts the degree they do at present, the result would be still more favorable to the character of our resident citizens.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE CONTENTS OF A NEGRO'S HEAD.—The Lynchburg *Express* says "not a very great deal happens in Lynchburg, but what does happen is worth recording." It then tells of a negro fellow arrested Sunday night last, in the streets of that city, and taken to the watch-house. Upon searching him they found in his head, or rather in the wool which adorned it, a battered ninepence, a wooden comb, a few crooked pins, and a smell of musk. From his bosom they drew forth *eleven live chickens;* and in the seat of his pantaloons they found a *bushel of coal.* The rumors afloat to the effect that he had a saddle of mutton in the legs of his pantaloons, the editor pronounces apocryphal, but the above he endorses. In consideration of his service he was paid 30 lashes on the spot, with a promise of 39 more very soon.

A MODEL SUBSCRIBER.—The editor of the New Orleans Picayune, speaking of a "model subscriber" to that paper, says:

"We have on our subscription list the name of one gentleman, who has taken the Weekly Picayune ever since 1839, and has not once during that whole period, that we remember, found fault with the appearance or contents of the paper, or complains of being irregularly served by the mails. He paid his first year's subscription in advance, and *has not paid any thing since.*"

LAGGING CHINESE GENERALS.—There is in the official accounts, in the Pekin Gazette, of progress of the rebels, a sad mixture of tragedy and farce. In one case two Imperial Governors were ordered up to the defence of a Provincial city threatened with attack. One Governor returned no answer, and another *occupied ten days in going four miles.* Such negligence, the Emperor remarks, is truly abominable, and he forthwith degraded the offenders to the ranks, with a command to the General that if they showed signs of cowardice, to behead them with one hand and write the report of it with the other.

NATIONAL POETRY.—Halis Effendi, a Turkish poet, has written a national hymn, in the style of the *Marseillaise*—a patriotic war-song, of course—which is stimulating the enthusiasm of the Ottomans against the Russians in an extraordinary degree. The Turk has heretofore not been supposed to have much of the chanting cherub about him; but all Turkey is now said to be sounding with the strains of the new lyric.

CLERICAL JOKE.—A few years since, when the Rev. Dr. Hawks, the celebrated Episcopal clergyman, was about leaving New York for the South, he was waited upon by the vestrymen of a small church of Westchester county, and urgently solicited to take charge of the same. The Reverend Doctor graciously received the committee, but respectfully declined the proposal, urging as a chief objection that the salary, though large for the parish they represented, would be inadequate for his expenses, having a considerable family of small children to educate and provide for. One of the committee replied:

"The Lord will take care of them; he has promised to hear the young ravens when they cry, and to provide for them."

"Very true," said the reverend gentleman; "but he has not promised to provide for the young hawks."

THE JAPANESE.—The report of the Commander of the Russian Expedition, sent to Japan in 1852, states that the expedition consisted of a single ship, the Prince Menchikoff, Capt. Linderberg. The Captain was sent out to interchange civilities and restore a number of Japanese shipwrecked on the Russian coast. The Captain states that he was politely received, but jealously watched by the Japanese officials, and was not allowed to land the poor fellows he had brought with him.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—The following table of the number of pounds to the bushel may be of interest to farmers and dealers:

Of wheat, sixty pounds.
Of shelled corn, fifty-six pounds.
Of rye, fifty-six pounds.
Of oats, thirty-five pounds.
Of barley, forty-eight pounds.
Of potatoes, sixty pounds.
Of beans, sixty pounds.
Of bran, twenty pounds.
Of clover seed, sixty pounds.
Of timothy seed, forty-five pounds.
Of flax seed, fifty-eight pounds.
Of hemp seed, forty-four pounds.
Of blue grass seed, fourteen pounds.
Of castor beans, forty-six pounds.
Of dried peaches, thirty-three pounds.
Of dried apples, twenty-four pounds.
Of onions, fifty-seven pounds.

CANDID ADVERTISEMENT.—In the New Zealander, of May 19, we find the following card:

"BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE.—Just opened, a splendid variety of ladies', gents', and children's boots and shoes, the very best ever imported; also, *some of the very worst.* Thomas Keven.
Southerland street, Aukland."

A fellow was hired by a farmer to dig his crop, with a stipulation for a bottle of rum in advance. At noon he went out to see how his new hireling got along with the job. In vain he looked for his work, but he found the workman coiled up in a corner of the fence.

"Sir," said the farmer, "have I not fed you and furnished you with liquor upon your agreements to dig my potatoes?"

"Go to grass, old Blowhard, with your potatoes; I've got enough to do here."

"But are you going to dig my potatoes, as you agreed?"

"Now see here, old chap; did I agree to dig your potatoes?"

"Yes you did."

"Well, then, just bring them along up here in the shade and I will dig them."

BRITISH FLEET IN THE TURKISH WATERS.—When the reinforcements now on the way shall have joined the rest of the fleet in the Dardanelles or Constantinople, it will consist of 29 ships, carrying 1,240 guns, 12,332 men, and propelled with steam power equal to that of 7,600 horses.

"You know," said Ned, "I was courting Sallie W. a long while, and so had a great notion of getting married, when the darned old Col ——

"Go on Ned, don't be a boy; what about the Col?"

"Why you see, Sallie said I had better ask him, and so I did, as polite as I knew how."

"Well, what reply did he make?"

"Why, he kinder hinted round as if I wan't wanted there, no how."

"Well, Ned, let us know what they were—what the Col said to disturb your mind so!"

"Why, he said ——"

"Said what?"

"Why, he said that if he catched me there again he'd cowhide me till I had'nt an inch of fine left on my back, darn him!"

The furnishing the *Times* and *Tribune* with a surreptiously obtained copy of the Message, has been traced to Major McRae, a telegraph correspondent of those papers, and formerly a clerk in the 6th Auditor's Office of the Treasury. He will not disclose how he came in possession of it. It is absurd to suppose that the President or any of his Cabinet, were privy to this effect to believe. If they were disposed to commit so flagrant an abuse, they would have given the advantage to their own party presses, and not to two of their most bitter revilers.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

Dec. 15—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, fm Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Brig Albert Adams, Bartlett, fm Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with sack salt, &c.

16—Brig Wm. M. Groton, Geyer, from Charleston, in distress, to J. & D. McRae & Co. The W. M. G. was bound from Charleston to Boston, is loaded with Lumber; experienced very heavy gales, lost sails and part of deck load, stove boat, and is leaking badly;—put in here for repairs.

Schr. Kensington, Swain, 21 days from Charleston, bound to New York, laden with rice and cotton, put in in distress, with loss of mainboom, mainsail, &c., and leaking, to Miles Costin. On the 12th inst., in lat. 35 20, long. 75 50, by account, at 7 30 A. M., saw a vessel to leeward with a signal of distress flying at her foretop—run down close along side and hove to, found it to be the Brig or Topsail Schr. Emma W. Richardson, of Brooksville, with mainmast gone and everything above the foretop, apparently full of water, crew on the House—got our boat all ready to launch off deck to try to go to their assistance; the wind was blowing hard and a very heavy sea, and the men all refused to go, except the mate. Having no sail except try-sail and jip, the foregaft broken and main-sail torn to pieces, the Kensington soon drifted to leeward. At 11 o'clock, A. M., saw a topsail Schooner; run down to the wreck and hove to, but she did not lower her boat as long as we were in sight.

16—New Schr. Ben, Zoll, fm New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Brig Sarah Peters, Davis, from New York, in ballast, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Schr. Meridian, Burgess, fm St. Thomas, in ballast, to J. & D McRae & Co.

Steamer Rowan, Barber, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Brig Aurora, Barney, from Savannah, to DeRosset & Brown. The A. was bound to New York, from Savannah, and put into this port in distress, having lost deck load, bulwarks and main-topmast; sprung main boom, stove boat and received other damages, during the late gale.

16—Schr Sea Bird, ——, fm ——, to P. K. Dickinson & Co.

17—Brig E. Hinds, Day, fm Somerset, Mass., to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Schr. T. A. Ward, Hoff, from New York, to Freeman & Houston; with mdze.

Steamer Evergreen, Watson, fm Fayetteville, to Wm. H. McRary.

Steamer Chatham, McRae, fm Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

18—Barque Narramissic, Lampher, fm Newport, (Eng.,) to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with iron for N. C. R. R.

Schr. Lucullus, Tibbetts, fm Boston, in ballast, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Brig Wm. Purrington, Douglass, from Cardenas, to Wm. M. Harriss.

19—Schr. Agnes H. Ward, Watts, fm Charleston, to Rankin & Martin; with iron.

CLEARED.

Dec. 15—Steamer Sun, Rush, for Fayetteville, by Jos. J. Lippitt.

16—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

17—Schr. Elouise, Robinson, for New York, by Miles Costin; with naval stores.

Brig S. P. Brown, Freeman, for Havana, by J. Hathaway & Son; with 118,000 feet lumber.

Schr Ozark, Lord, for Boston, by Peirce & Dudley; with 200 bbls. rosin and 100,000 feet lumber.

Steamer Douglas, Howell, for Fayetteville, by Jno. Banks.

Steamer Southerner, Creele, for Fayetteville, by W. H McRae.

17—Brig Mary Lowell, Peterson, for Boston, by Rankin & Martin; with 107,000 feet lumber.

Br. Brig Ester Ann, Griffiths, for Liverpool, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

19—Brig Kate Heath, Bennett, for Havana, by Miles Costin; with lumber.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Hulse, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer Spray, Jones, for Fayetteville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

WASHINGTON, N. C., Dec. 13.—Naval Stores—Dip Turpentine is without change, selling at $4 25 @ 4 30—receipts light. Scrape Turpentine is on the advance this week, and the market closed firm at $2 70. Tar $2 25. Grain—Small sales of new Hyde county for retailing at 60c., and of old up-river for shipping at 58 @ 60c., as in quality. Cotton—Sales of 150 bales this week at 9c. for first pickings, at which it is in good demand. Apples—Hyde county are much wanted, all received for the week past sold from 40 to 50c.

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 15.—Bacon, 8½ @ 9c; Beeswax 25@00; Coffee—Rio, 12½@13, Laguira, 00@13, St. Domingo 10@11; Cotton—Strictly prime, 9¾@9¾, Prime, 9¼@9¾, Fair 9@00; Feathers, 40 @ 45; Flour—Superfine, $5 75@6 00, Fine, $5 50@5 75, Scratched, $5 25@5 50; Corn, 80@00 00, Wheat, $0@$1 10, Oats, 60@65, Peas, 00@90, Rye, 90@$1; Hides—Dry, 7@8, Green, 3@4; Lard, 10@11; Molasses—Cuba, 28@30, New Orleans, 37½@40; Salt—Liv'p, (sack,) $2 00@0 00, Alum, (bushel,) 00@00; Flaxseed, $1 10@1 15; Wool, 00@00.

Cotton—We continue Monday's quotations. Market steady. Flour—For the first time for some four or five weeks we alter our quotations. Sales are made from the lowest to the highest figures. Corn—No change. Wheat—Steady at quotations. Turpentine 3 25. Spirits 57

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Naval Stores—Turpentine is in small supply, and with a fair demand, the market is without change. Spirits Turpentine declined yesterday, which induced a more active demand, and considerable sales were made at 64@65 cents, cash, and 66@67, 60 days. The exports of Rosin continue large, as will be seen by the freight engagements of the last three days. The sales since Friday are 1000 bbls Wilmington and North County Turpentine at 4 75@$4 94, @ 280 lbs.; 1500 Spirits Turpentine, 64@65 cts, cash, 65½ short time, and 66@67, 90 days—retail lots, 66@67, cash; 2800 Common Rosin, 1 64@$1 65 for North County, $1 75 for New-Berne, Ind 1 75@$1 80 for Wilmington, delivered; and 450 No. 2, $2. Tar sells in lots as wanted for consumption, within our range.

Rice—Is quite dull with sales of but 250 tcs. at $3 81½@ $4 50 cash.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2.—The sales of Cotton during the week ending the 2d inst., comprising 46,300 bales, of which speculators took 6000 and exportors 2750 bales, leaving 37,550 of all descriptions to the trade. The quotations are the same as those brought by the Niagara, viz: Fair Orleans 6¾d, Middling Orleans 6d., Fair Uplands 6¼d., and Middling Uplands 5¾d. The Circular, however, Messrs. Denistoun & Co. quotes Middling Uplands at 5 13-16d., and reports the lower grades to be hardening. The stock of Cotton, of that on shipboard amount to 646,400 bales.

Rice was dull and lower. Naval Stores were steady. All qualities of Flour had declined 2s. @ bbl., but holders were not pressing on the market. Western Canal was quoted at 34s. 6d., and Ohio at 35s. 6d. @ bbl. of 196 lbs. Corn was in moderate demand and prices were in favor of buyers.—Beef and Pork were dull, and Bacon was in moderate request. The demand for Lard was moderate, and prices favored buyers.

STATE OF TRADE.—In the manufacturing districts trade had largely declined, and in Manchester business was very dull. The difficulty with the strikes had not been settled

AUCTION SALE.

By M. CRON, Y. Auctioneer.

Sale of Real Estate and Negroes at Auction.

I WILL sell at Exchange Corner, on the second day of January next, at 12 o'clock, M., the following property, to wit: THE COMMERCIAL STEAM SAW MILL, three Wharf Lots adjoining said Mill; sundry Lots along the Causeway and contiguous to the Wilmington and Manchester Depot. FIVE LIKELY NEGRO FELLOWS, an Engineer, three Sawyers and Stevedore. Sale positive, and conditions at sale. MILES COSTIN.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 9, 1853. 14-tlwbs—then dtc

Schools.

HILLFIELD ACADEMY,
JOHNSTON COUNTY, N. C.

THE exercises of this School will commence on the 24 of January next, under the charge of S. A. O'DANIEL, A. B.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION:

For the Languages,.....$15 00
For the English Branches, from.....$8 to 10 00

☞ Board can be obtained at $5 per month, free of extra charges.

A. G. POWELL, }
BRYAN SMITH, } Trustees.

December 9th, 1853 14-6w

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will commence its third Session on the second Monday in January, 1854. Every branch of female education is taught in the Institute, and the present number of Scholars warrants the belief that no School in our country furnishes greater facilities for imparting knowledge.

The expenses per annum will not exceed $121 for the most advanced literary course, and with the usual number of extras the necessary expense per year will not exceed $170.

Board per month in the Institute $9; good Board may be had in the private families of the village much cheaper.

Tuition for all English branches, per Session of 21 weeks, primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and 2d Classes $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

For particulars the public is referred to our Circulars which can be had by addressing the Secretary or the Principal. H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y.
Clinton, May 20, 1853—39-tf.] of Board of Trustees.

WAYNE INSTITUTE AND NORMAL COLLEGE.

THE Summer session of this Institution will commence on the 30th inst., under the superintendence of William Robinson, Esq., who has been elected President, and who is at present putting forth every exertion to procure a competent Board of Teachers. In this he has already, in part, succeeded, and hopes, at an early day, to be able to announce the number of teachers complete.

The Institution is divided into three departments—Primary, Academical, and Collegiate—the latter of which is designed solely for the education and training of teachers, while the Academic is intended as a School where boys will be prepared to enter our own University, or other Colleges throughout the country; the Primary Department, as a mere Juv